The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday by Ocean Telegraph.

An Austrian Fleet to be Sent to Mexico for the Body of Maximilian.

British Military Expedition to Abyssinia.

The International Coinage Congress at Paris.

Reported Reduction of the French Army.

AUSTRIA.

An Austrian Fleet to be Sent to Mexico.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 7.

An Austrian fleet is to be immediately dispatched to Mexico for the body of MAXIMILIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatch of the Military Expedition to Abyssinia.

LONDON, Sunday, July 7.

A detachment of regular troops has been ordered to Abyssinia, to compel the King of that country to release the British subjects who have been held prisoners there for some time past.

The Reception of Ismail Pasha in London.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6.

ISMAIL PASHA, Sovereign of Egypt, has arrived in London from Paris. The railroad station was decorated with flags and flowers in honor of the illustrious visitor, who was accorded a grand reception, in which the Prince of Wales, Lord STANLEY and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, played a conspicuous part. A large body of troops were also in attendance, and formed an escort to the King of Egypt. ISMAIL PASHA is the guest of Earl DUDLEY.

FRANCE.

International Congress on Gold and Silver Coinage.

PARIS, Sunday, July 7.

The International Congress for the regulation of gold and silver coinage, now in session in this city, has fixed upon the gold five franc piece and its multiples as the basis for a uniform currency in Europe and America.

Reported Reduction of the French Army.

PARIS, Saturday, July 6—3:30 P. M.

It is reported that the Emperor NAPOLEON has concluded to disarm 34,000 men of the French Army.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 7.

United States Bonds were quoted to-day at 77⅜ for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 25.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Southampton on the 25th of June, arrived at this port yesterday.

A dispatch from Liverpool says: The *Coaxer*, from Cadiz for St. Johns, reported from Quebec on June 7 as abandoned at sea, had sustained severe damage from contact with the *Veloz*, which arrived here June 8 from New-Orleans, and which saved the crew and transferred them to the *Advance*.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that some of the leading volunteer officers are anxious to have a review of their force by the Sultan in Hyde Park. They guarantee to bring 80,000 men into the park if the War Office will pay £10,000 to cover the cost of the arrangements. It is understood that the subject would be brought before the Cabinet at the meeting last Saturday. A grand banquet is to be offered to NAPOLEON III. by the exhibitors of the Exhibition.

Among the *fêtes* to be given on the occasion of the visit of the Sultan to Paris is a grand review at Chalons. It is said that the Sultan will spend a day at Corsica on his way to France.

The *Times* City article of Monday says: "Neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of a further quarter of a million of gold from America have had the slightest influence on the funds. The public, who purchased largely a month ago, are unable to resist the temptation to realize the five per cent. profit that has accrued, and are satisfied for the present to let the proceeds lie idle at the bankers, who, in their turn, find it difficult to obtain employment for it at 2 per cent. Thus far, it is evident, the revival of financial confidence has scarcely made any progress either in Paris or London. The unparalleled accumulation of bullion and the low rates of discount have rendered it impossible to obstruct a certain advance in the prices of the funds, but the inherent feeling of distrust is almost as strong as ever, and, consequently, when holders discover that they can actually obtain a fair profit on their original investments they rush to secure it as if there could be no hope of its permanence. A similar tendency pervades every department of trade, and by checking all orders for foreign goods increases the prospect of a large continuance of the influx of bullion.

The possibility of another indifferent harvest constituted the only apparent contingency that might be likely to turn the tide, and now that the promise of abundance seems to be daily strengthened the problem as to the point the plethora in the money market is likely to reach, and the mode in which it will ultimately find development becomes more than ever interesting.

A dispatch from Paris says:

"The Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed the following letter to Marshal VAILLANT:

'I received on the occasion of the sad occurrence of the 4th of June an address from the Superior Council of the International Jury of the Exhibition. I was particularly touched by this manifestation, and I hereby beg you to transmit to these gentlemen my most heartfelt thanks.'"

A petition has been sent to the Senate praying that the remains of LOUIS PHILIPPE should be brought back to France.

The *Journal* of Paris publishes the text.

The last returns of the Bank of France show a further augmentation of nearly 7,000,000f. in the metallic reserve.

A telegram from Munich says:

The treaty by which Bavaria joins the reconstructed Customs Union was ratified by the King. Complete unanimity prevailed among the ministers upon this question, and the rumor current here that Prince HOHENLOHE had requested the King to accept his resignation is without foundation.

Bavaria will have six votes in the representation of the States belonging to the new Zollverein.

In the Spanish Congress, Señor BARZANALLANA, the Minister of Finance, made a speech, in which he promised that the Government would adopt measures for affording aid to navigation companies so soon as arrangements had been concluded with the railway companies and their tariffs had been settled.

The Queen of Spain has abandoned her intention of being present at the coming festival in Rome. This is in consequence of indirect remonstrances addressed to the Court of Spain on behalf of the Italian Government, which was probably apprehensive lest the presence of so Catholic a potentate as Queen ISABELLA, and the demonstrations it was likely to excite on the part of the clerical party, might provoke the party of action to some imprudent step.

A telegram from Constantinople says: "The Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS has arrived here on board the *Olga*, and was presented to the Sultan just before his departure."

A dispatch from Pesth says: "It has been decided that the Transylvanian Diet which is at present prorogued shall be dissolved."

In the Hungarian Diet a member of the Left demanded that the Government should bring in bills for the emancipation of the Jews from civil and political disabilities, the reorganization of the military system, the abolition of the Concordat, and the reform of the navigation laws. The proposals of the Government for reforming the judicial system have been referred to a committee.

M. FORMACH, ex-Aulic Chancellor, has been appointed Civil Governor of Fiume.

The Croatian Diet has been dissolved, and new elections have been ordered.

A despatch from Esseg says:

A great demonstration has been made by the citizens of this place in favor of union with Hungary.

Arrival of the City of London.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, July 7.

The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool on the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th ult., passed here at 10 P. M., bound in.

Up to the hour of going to press, at 3 o'clock A. M., the *City of London* had not arrived up.—ED. TIMES.

FRANCE.

The Right of Public Meeting—Report of the Imperial Commission.

From the London Times, June 24.

The Commission of the French Legislative body have laid before the Chamber their report on the law of public meeting. That bill, as we know, was to be one of the great coping-stones crowning the edifice of free Imperial institutions, and its appearance was for some time looked forward to with intense interest. The measure, however, lay for months dormant in the bureau of the Chamber, and, in the meantime, the danger of imminent war and the prospects of an increase in the "tribute of blood" took so strong a hold of men's minds as to almost drive from them the recollection of the new era which the Imperial *motu proprio* of the 19th of January was thought to have inaugurated. The bill now published turns out something far more deplorable than the worst sceptics as to Imperial liberalism anticipated. It is, as an opposition Deputy justly characterized it, a bill "*not on, but against, public meetings.*" It goes beyond the "*Nihil de Principe, parum de Deo*" principle of the academies of olden times. Without the consent of the authorities neither much nor little can be said on either of these subjects. It is only on other topics than these that the previous permission can be dispensed with. On all other topics a qualified right is established; but on religious and political matters the Government's pleasure continues to be, as it was, the only law.

One might be curious to know what subject can be conceived of a social or economical nature which may be kept strictly apart from politics, or from what question out of the whole region of mental or moral speculation religious allusions may be fairly excluded. The "Fertilization of Orchids" may become the theme of a treatise on natural theology; a lecture on astronomy or a dissertation in the dissecting-room may call down on a Professor the Inquisitor's vengeance, and a discussion on the importation of guano may involve the greatest national or international questions. It is not easy to see on what points of controversy Frenchmen are really allowed to exercise their ingenuity; but even on themes permitted, the legislator's precautions exceed all belief. In the first place, a notice of any intended meeting *must be conveyed to the authorities signed by seven unexceptionable citizens, who become answerable for the strict observance of the law, and liable to the penalties of fine and imprisonment decreed against its infraction.* Even when, three days after the acknowledgment of this intimation, the meeting is suffered to be held, an agent of the Administration may be directed to attend, and, so to speak, preside over the assembly, *empowered to dissolve it at his own full discretion*, not only upon the slightest attempt at disturbance, but also *whenever it may seem to him that the discussion wanders from the subject-matter, or ventures on forbidden ground.* The same right, within the same limits, is granted for electoral purposes, exclusively, however, in behalf of the registered electors of each "college" or constituency, and morover, on condition that the meeting should be held no less than five days before the poll. *All meetings in the open air are forbidden.*

Even within such narrow boundaries, however, the right in question is only admitted in the abstract; for, practically, by Article 14 it is provided that any meeting whatsoever may be put off by the Prefects or Sub-Prefects, and even definitively prohibited by the Home Minister, whenever in their opinion it may be fraught with the least danger to public order. We have thus a right given and taken away by the same law, in the same breath, and a liberty which has been too correctly described as a "mockery and a snare." Absolute prohibition was certainly less humiliating than the mistrust which this alleged concession breathes from every one of its clauses. If nothing better could be contrived, it would have been easy to leave matters as they stood. Little as the French liked personal government, they were becoming reconciled to it; they took the good with the evil, and their complaints looked fainter as all hopes of a change paled before them. It is difficult, then, to conceive why a stone was thrown to France, which was not clamoring for bread, or why a serpent was given to a people who did not ask for a fish. Where it was so safe to do nothing, one can see no reason why the tantalizing name of freedom should have been put forward; why the sovereign should have committed himself to a liberal course only, as it were, to trifle with the most legitimate aspirations of his subjects.

At the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that the bill before us, as it now appears, can hardly any longer be looked upon as the Emperor's bill. Narrow, distrustful and illusory as the original measure may have been as it was sketched by its Imperial projector, it has undergone further restrictions at every stage in the Council of State and in the Committee of the legislative body. There is, we are aware, in the Council and in the Chamber, *a majority "more Imperialist than the Emperor himself,"* and no one can say to what extent their illiberality is backed by a corresponding feeling on the part of the great mass of the nation. The Emperor NAPOLEON has before him the examples of a Government overthrown in consequence of its *ordonnances* against the Press in 1830, and of another Government succumbing in its opposition to a public banquet in 1848. It is easy to say that had either CHARLES X. or LOUIS PHILIPPE shown greater confidence in their people, the revolutionary catastrophes of July and February might have been averted. But there are men in France who think, on the contrary, that had greater energy been displayed, had more efficient means of repression been at hand, all the danger of those movements would have been obviated. *The Latin races, it is urged, are not sufficiently capable of self-control to be trusted with the two-edged tools which free nations handle with impunity.* The safety of the people is the supreme law, and the whole experience of the past proves how sudden may be in France the transition from blind despotism to raving anarchy.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, however, ought surely to know better than this, for he has learned to estimate the true basis of strength and solidity in a well-organized community. He has been long enough among *us to know the virtues of a special constable's staff.* He must be aware of the tendency of freedom to correct its worst abuses. The demolition of park palings and the broken head of a policeman are grievous evils, but they are mere trifles in comparison with the violent disorders to which too strict and continuous a system of coercion is sure in the end to give rise. The screech of the engine grates on the ear, but what is its inconvenience to the bursting of the boiler? Men give the Emperor credit for a clear intelligence and for upright intentions, but they would both be unavailing against little faith and infirm will. Even if it be true, as they say, that he is the most liberal-minded and peace-loving man in France, that is no reason *why he should act as if there were no liberal and pacific men in France but himself.* It would be well if he trusted his people's instincts no less than his own. A man bent on a generous course should not be always looking back, nor perpetually feeling his way. There are agencies at work, we are told, which all his omnipotence cannot counteract, powers which he would vainly attempt to resist. The ignorant and bigoted mass of the people to whose suffrage he originally addressed himself, and to whom in any emergency he must address his final appeal—the people who made him, and who alone can unmake him—are, like his ministers, like his State Councilors, and many of his legislators, "more Imperialist than Emperor." Witness this very bill, which comes out of both Council and Parliament with such amendments as enhance its stringency and aggravate its oppressiveness. *In any measure of reaction a French ruler is sure of support; in any step in advance he runs the risk of being left alone.* But, after all, it would be worth while to make the trial, and the world hailed the January letter as the announcement of such an experiment. In the pursuit of ambitious schemes, in the furtherance of personal and dynastic interests, NAPOLEON III. can show uncommon daring and unflinching tenacity of purpose. Why should hesitation and misgiving characterize only those of his acts which tend to the restitution of popular liberties? Why so much energy in laying the foundation, and so little in "crowning the edifice?"

A Splendid Triumph for Victor Hugo in Paris.

Paris (June 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The "Hernani" of M. VICTOR HUGO was presented for the first time for many years at the Theatre Francais on Thursday night. The house was overflowing, the acting perfect, and the success complete. "Hernani" was played for the first time in the same theatre on the 26th of February, 1830, when the war between the classic and the romantic schools of literature was at its height. A drama by the same author, "Marian Delmore," had been previously refused by the Censorship, and the Academy did its utmost to do the same by "Hernani," but after some difficulty it was produced. On the first night it gave rise to a violent conflict between the literary adversaries and the friends of the poet, who pushed their opposition and their admiration to fanaticism. The latter, however, succeeded, and "Hernani" kept its place in the *repertoire* of the great theatre for more than ten years. On Thursday night the representation was in some sort an event. Many who hailed with the most enthusiastic applause the name of M. VICTOR HUGO did so probably as much for the politician as for the poet—for the "proscribed and the exile," as some of the journals call him—as from admiration of his talent. I believe, however, that if M. HUGO continues to live away from his native country it is because he himself wishes it. Of the general amnesty proclaimed in 1859 he, with some other political refugees, declined to avail themselves. I am not aware that there is now anything to prevent his coming to Paris to-morrow if he thought proper. Whether or not the applause was equally given to the politician and the poet, it is, at all events, a sign that the public taste is not so thoroughly debased by the popular literature of the day. Works of merit have, indeed, been very rare. The theatres, in particular, exhibit productions in which licentiousness is brought in to supply the place of real talent. Those seem most popular which minister most to the lowest instincts of our nature; and even the house where the masterpieces of CORNEILLE, RACINE and MOLIERE are most appreciated is sometimes forced, in order to attract audiences, to represent scenes which hardly deserve to be given on the minor boards of the Boulevards in Carnival time. *La France* observes:

"The performance of yesterday does not justify the apprehensions of some timid minds. By permitting the representation in our principal theatre of a piece that had been set aside in days now distant from us, it is the genius of a great poet that is rescued from party spirit. The Government strengthens itself by restoring to the theatres a drama which can only produce literary impressions without exciting political passions."

Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Army Bill.

Paris (June 23) Correspondence of the London Herald.

There was an unsatisfactory debate yesterday in the Corps Legislatif on the bill granting 30,700,000f. (in round numbers) to the Government for supplementary expenses incurred last year. The Mexican question was glanced at, and an attempt was made to elicit from M. ROUHER some information as to the financial losses caused by the expedition, and as to the course which it may be intended to adopt with reference to the unfortunate bondholders. But M. ROUHER, with his habitual skill—his excellency is unsurpassed in the art of holding inquirers at bay—contrived to keep to himself all that the public care to know. Some interesting military intelligence was, however, extracted. Thus it seems that between the battle of Sadowa and the 31st of December last seven millions of francs were expended for military preparations, and that the cost of the experiments to ascertain the best form of breech-loader was 425,000f. Gen. ALLARD, on behalf of the Government, stated that by the end of 1867 the transformation of the armament would be complete. You have already been informed that this operation will entail an outlay of 22,000,000f. In the early part of the sitting one of the members of the majority, M. MORIN, drew attention to the Treaty of Prague, and complained of the non-execution by Prussia of the stipulations inserted into that instrument in favor of Denmark. Those stipulations, he observed, were due to the efforts of the French Government. He relied, therefore, on the efforts of the Imperial Cabinet to bring about their prompt execution. Nay, a regard for its own interests should induce the Cabinet of Berlin to carry them out. A great and wise Minister like Count BISMARCK (here there were some uproar) would see that justice to the Danish nationality was one of the most efficient means of keeping up a good understanding between France and Germany.

A New Cause of Quarrel with Austria.

Paris (June 23) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Prussophobia is not yet extinct; the report that the Cabinet of Berlin is about to make up for the loss of Luxemburg by the building of a formidable fortress at Trarbach, on the Moselle, is causing no little irritation. The *Journal de Paris* points out that the contemplated fortress would be nearer the French frontier than Luxemburg, and would be far more threatening to France. When will French journalists make up their minds that what takes place on German, and especially (as in this instance) on Prussian soil, is no concern of either their Government or themselves? When French Ministers come down to the Corps Legislatif, and assert that a bill raising the army to 800,000 men must be voted this year, why should Prussia not be able to build up a dyke able to arrest the overflowing of that military torrent over the Palatinate?

Complications in Regard to the Treaty of Prague.

Paris (June 22) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Communications are being daily exchanged between Paris and Berlin respecting the execution of the Treaty of Prague. I hear that Prussia takes up the ground that it is not an European, but a strictly German treaty, and that it cannot admit the right of France to offer any official remarks on its fulfillment. Prussia has a very strong position logically. It is able to point out that the Treaty of Prague, which covers German territory alone, is far more exempt from foreign intervention than the treaty annexing Nice and Savoy to France, which upset an European arrangement, and which was not questioned out of regard to France. The French Government, by its policy with respect to the treaties of 1815, has, in fact, put itself out of Court, and whatever be the result of its present interference, it cannot hope for a diplomatic victory. This pertinacity on the part of the Cabinet of the Tuileries to try to get a finger into BISMARCK's pie is to be regretted. Prussia has evidently no desire to quarrel with France, but is not likely to brook any meddling with what she justly considers as a purely German question.

Special Prizes at the Exhibition.

Paris (June 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is known that, beside the competition for industrial products, properly so called, a special one was opened at the Exhibition for institutions, public or private, created with a view to improve the physical or moral condition of the population. Prizes of value, one of 100,000f., were placed at the disposal of the jury, composed of delegates from the principal countries, excepting England, who refused to be represented in this section, the programme of which appeared too vague and tending to arbitrary decisions. The *Avenir National* gives some details as to the manner in which these prizes have been decreed. It says:

"The prize of 100,000 francs has not been adjudged. Five countries were considered worthy of special recompense for works which they had founded in favor of the laboring classes—namely, Russia, Holland, Italy, Portugal and Spain. It will be considered extraordinary not to find Germany in this list, where the progress of the working class is so marked. The country which has produced the labors of M. SCHULZE-DELITSCH and the system of coöperative associations seemed to have its place marked in that order of recompenses. We are told that, in fact, for a long time the jury appeared disposed to decree the prize to that gentleman, but that all at once a great reaction set in against him, and he was eliminated from the number of laureates. Why? We do not know exactly, but it seems that politics were not strangers to the event."

The preceding passage may be connected with the following from the *Temps*:

"The Government thought of inducing an international progress of coöperative societies at Paris. Some overtures were made to M. SCHULZE-DELITSCH, who will certainly not be accused of being an intractable sectarian. M. SCHULZE replied that he would readily occupy himself with such a meeting if it were held on the banks of the Rhine, as near as possible to the French frontier. As to Paris, he declined the choice of that city, for such reasons that it was not considered proper to lay his letter before the Emperor."

The Remains of Louis Philippe.

Paris (June 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following petition was addressed some days ago to the Senate. It is signed, it appears, by five or six members of the Paris Bar, who disclaim belonging to any of the political factions passing under the name of Orleanists. The only Senator who, were he still living, would have the courage to support it—though his sympathies were not very warmly enlisted in that cause—was the Marquis de BOISSY:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS: LOUIS PHILIPPE I., King of the French, died in England. He reposes in a foreign land, far from France, which he loved so much. He did not fear, during his reign, to send one of his sons to bring back the remains of the Emperor NAPOLEON I.

It would be worthy of the sovereign who now presides over the destinies of France to give the ashes of this unfortunate monarch a sepulchre in France. We demand that the remains of LOUIS PHILIPPE shall be brought to France.

LOUIS PHILIPPE when still young fought for France, and for the Republic, at Jemmapes and Valmy. During the eighteen years that his reign lasted he secured to France the blessings of peace. He managed the public fortune with the strictest economy, and it was he who made Algeria French territory.

In the times we live in people are too enlightened to put off an act of justice and of indulgence until a name becomes legendary. If the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE did not realize all the promises he made before assuming the Crown, if his Government was not absolutely the best of Republics, the people do not forget that it is to it they owe the law on primary instruction and the law on parochial roads. These things keep his memory alive; and they justify the petition which we have the honor to submit to you.

Receive, Messieurs les Senateurs, &c.

(The signatures follow.)

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An English View of American Feeling On the Subject.

From the Regular Correspondent of the London Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

Here, as well as in England, the question is often asked, what has become of the Alabama claims? It is known, chiefly through the statements made in Parliament, and the medium of the English Press, that Lord STANLEY has tried to bring about a friendly settlement of the long dispute concerning the liabilities of England to pay for the depredations committed by the *Alabama*. It was expected that the British Government would be met halfway, and that Mr. SEWARD would be glad to have a subject disposed of which has severely exercised even his powers of correspondence. But month after month has elapsed, and nothing has been done at Washington—the English Minister has sought in vain to elicit some definite statement of his wishes or intentions from Mr. SEWARD. The Secretary of State will not talk upon the subject—he evades it, or if it is forced upon him he makes some remark to the effect that *it is necessary to wait and see what the country desires.* Diplomatists may be excused for coming to the conclusion that it would have suited Mr. SEWARD's purpose better if the English Government had treated the *Alabama* claims as Lord RUSSELL did, so that there might always have been a good opportunity left to play into the hands of that section in the country which exists upon its hostility to England. Unless Mr. SEWARD could make sure of getting all his demands allowed by the English Government he could gain little applause from the adjustment of the dispute, while the blame of leaving it unsettled can always be thrown upon Great Britain. Now, it is not likely, as the Secretary of State is aware, that the claims of the United States would be allowed, before a fair tribunal, without any set-off whatever. Mr. SUMNER, who, as Chairman of the Select Committee of Foreign Affairs, has made himself familiar with the details of the subject, has said that the claims of English shipowners and others for compensation, on account of seizures and other losses inflicted upon them during the war, exceed in amount the value of the *Alabama* claims. The debtor account is thus by no means all on one side. No one is better aware of this than Mr. SEWARD, *and he may have conceived that it had a better effect in the country to threaten England for refusing to listen to the case of the United States, than to bring it openly into court, and have its weakness exposed*, and permit the other side to be heard.

The Foreign Department here has never allowed the public to know that the English Government has expressed its readiness to come to a friendly understanding with respect to the pending claims. Possibly during the next session of Congress the papers and correspondence may be laid before the Legislature, but in the meantime the State Department preserves a close silence. Still, there is no reason to regret the course taken by Lord STANLEY. It has placed the English Government in a much stronger position than it held before. While it was possible for Mr. SEWARD to say to Congress and the people, "I have done my best to bring England to account, and she refuses even to discuss the matter with me, and has declined all further correspondence," it was very easy for any stump orator to make England and English statesmen appear in the wrong. The old outcry against English arrogance and English hatred of America could at any time be raised with success. But now everybody knows that an English Ministry, which is not responsible for Lord RUSSELL's former policy, has made a straightforward offer to refer the points at issue to arbitration. Mr. SEWARD readily admits in private that this is so. He cannot but praise the tone which has been adopted by Lord STANLEY. He has nothing to complain of in Lord DERBY's administration. But he does not like to quit his hold upon a grievance which has very often been turned to a good account, and had all the elements within it of being made very useful again. Hence, whenever the British Minister makes his appearance with *Alabama* papers in his hand he is avoided. "I offered once to join with you in settling this controversy," says Mr. SEWARD, in effect, "and you refused. Now I must wait to see what our people want."

And what do the people want? Is it the money value of these claims that they are so eager to recover? Not at all; the losses actually caused by the *Alabama* are confined to a few individuals, and of course, the public cares nothing for them. *But the sentiment of injured national pride could be worked upon by the rudest hand, and by that could be stirred up endless ill-feeling and irritation.* This sentiment is in a very appreciable degree laid at rest by the action, at once conciliatory and dignified, lately taken by the British Government. A debt acknowledged, as the saying runs, is half paid; and the acknowledgment of England *that she is ready to inquire into the debt alleged against her half satisfies the public mind.* The *Alabama* is now very rarely mentioned in any of the newspapers. Irish demagogues find it waste of time to rake into the exploits of SEMMES and his crew. The whole question has declined from a first-rate into a sixth-rate cause of agitation. Only yesterday I saw at the Boston Navy-yard the vessel which put an end to the long and successful career of the *Alabama*—the *Kearsarge*. She is stripped clean and, and is at present used as a sort of receptacle for lumber. She looks battered, worn and forgotten—and in her appearance one could recognize an emblem of the condition of the *Alabama* dispute with England, which has more than once during the last two years threatened to lead to memorable consequences. How is it possible to stir up the anger of the people when some one can turn immediately and say, "England has offered to settle these claims, if we can prove them against her; but Mr. SEWARD dare not submit them to a full investigation?" If the people want the *Alabama* claims settled, they must talk to their Secretary of State. But Mr. SEWARD is scarcely the man to come forward and say, "If we are paid these claims, we shall have to pay England for hers, and before the affair is over we may even find ourselves out of pocket." This would be but a poor way of "bringing John Bull to his knees," as the papers used to say. In all probability, then, the question will remain in its present state for some time to come. Some happy accident may induce Mr. SEWARD to put an end to it, and whatever may be thought of him in England, it is unquestionable that it is better left in his hands than in those of any other American who might be in his position. The manner of Mr. SEWARD's dispatches may not always be most courteous; some allowance must be made for national prejudices on his part; but there will never be a serious misunderstanding with England while he can prevent it. He may not be prepared to get rid of these Alabama claims just yet, *but he will not allow them to become dangerous to the peace of the two countries.* With this conviction, and with the knowledge that Lord STANLEY has done all the good he can, Parliament will have to content itself at present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of Meany—An Able and Eloquent Defence.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 22, 1867.

STEPHEN J. MEANY was put forward yesterday in the Commission Court, Green-street, to receive his sentence. The Judges were Mr. Justice O'HAGAN and Mr. Justice GEORGE. When the prisoner was asked by Mr. SMARTT, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown, whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he expressed a wish to consult his solicitor first. The Court consented to wait half an hour till Mr. LAWLESS was sent for. Having consulted that gentleman, MEANY was again put forward, the question was repeated, and he answered, "Most certainly. I wish to show why sentence should not be passed upon me." He then delivered a long and elaborate speech, which had been evidently prepared very carefully during his seven months' solitary confinement. It was an able, and in some parts an eloquent, impeachment of the Government, which would have been more appropriate on a platform in New-York than in Green-street, and the high moral tone and lofty indignation against all sorts of baseness would certainly have had a much more powerful effect where the history of the speaker were not so well known. The speech fills two columns in the morning papers. His counsel and the Judges, he remarked, had left little for him to say on the law of the case. He owed it to the Court and to himself to say that the majority of the Judges who decided against them on the appeal acted conscientiously. But four Judges as eminent as the Judges on any Bench had pronounced against the validity of his conviction, and he asked the Court to remember that fact—to remember that his conviction was had "upon a strained application of an already overstrained and dangerous doctrine—the doctrine of constructive conspiracy." He submitted that in no way, in "accordance with that apocryphal abstraction, that magnificent myth, called the British Constitution," was he amenable to that Court, or to any Court in these realms. He then proceeded to utter his complaints in the following terms:

"I have passed through a long and dreary imprisonment, shut out from all converse and intercourse with humanity, have been subjected to the humiliations of prison life, have suffered the hardships of prison fare, the heartburnings of this Court and its surroundings—all these, my Lords, are hard practical facts, against which I enter my indignant protest. The intimation just made to me by the officer of the Court leaves me still the poor privilege of complaint, and I do complain that law, justice and right have been alike violated in my regard. I complain that British fair play has been for me a mere nullity. I complain that I have been brought here not for trial and justice, but for condemnation and judgment. I was arrested in London at the bidding of the Crown Solicitor, and on the mere belief of an ignorant and unscrupulous police-constable. I will not overlook the fact of my having been transported to this country on evidence that could not affect the commonest vagrant. I complain, my Lords, that when put upon trial in this Court I was found guilty by a jury sitting in that box of an offence with which the Crown did not intend to charge me. I was found guilty of a charge which made no part of the indictment in my case. Witnesses were produced on that table who were not produced before the grand jury. On the evidence of informers, and that crime-creating constable, (TALBOT,) I was to be made answerable for the acts committed in Dublin when I was in the City of New-York. I complain that when that conviction was obtained the noble Lord the Chief Secretary for Ireland should, in his place in the House of Commons, take a course calculated to prejudice me, by declaring that that was the most important conviction that took place in the course of the commission. I complain that the Attorney-General should have appealed to the passions of the Court, if Judges in such cases can be supposed to have passions, by suggesting that such crimes as mine should not go unpunished, forgetful that he was then addressing the highest Court in the land on a matter of law, and not addressing a Dublin jury in Green street on a matter of fact. I complain that though it is now five weeks since the conviction against me was confirmed, I have been left all this time without being brought up for judgment, although it was perfectly competent for the Crown to have immediately brought me up for judgment. The result is, that no decision can now be had in my case in the House of Lords during this session, and I may have to remain in prison any length of time, according to the judgment of this Court. I complain bitterly of these things. I complain of a matter to which if it were merely personal to myself I should not refer, but it is a matter of the highest interest to the community, and of the most serious nature. I will ask you, my Lords, to inform me by what right or by what authority a responsible officer of the Crown should enter my solitary cell in Kilmainham on Monday last, uninvited, unlooked for, unsent for, and undesired, and by what authority he should come to insult me in my solitude and in my silence, ostensibly to inform me that I was to be brought up for sentence, really, significantly, and in the same breath, asking me if I knew any of the men who were recently arrested in Dungarvan who were confined in the same prison with me, and taking the same exercises with me in the same yard—coming, I must call it, with a detective dexterity, holding out in one hand a threat of punishment, and in another a temptation to treachery? Did the gentleman suppose that seven months of solitary confinement had broken my spirit as well as my health? Did he imagine that seven months of confinement had blunted my moral perceptions as well as blanched my hairs, else why did he make such overtures to me, or suppose that I should be tempted to purchase my freedom by a forfeiture of honor? Did he think that by an act of secret turpitude I could consent to open my prison doors in order to fasten them more closely on others? Did he imagine that I was a Corridan, and that I could be lured into an act of unparalleled baseness? I am only surprised that the interview ended as it did, but my self-respect came to my aid and preserved my patience. I knew that I was a prisoner and my self-respect secured his safety. Great as have been the humiliations through which I have passed since the period of my arrest, there was no incident that occurred to me in that dismal period more painful or more suggestive than that attempt to improvise an informer. In view of its suggestiveness I cannot say how many men may have had their honor and honesty tampered with in this secret manner. I cannot say how much wickedness has been fanned into flame by such proceeding. Operations of this kind are infinitely more degrading to the tempter than to the tempted. Great Governments should be above small meanness, and the British Government should take care that the course of tactics pursued in its name should not be persevered in. The public owe it to themselves that political prisoners should not be tampered with in the solitude of their cells. My Lords, it is an easy transition from the system of manufacturing informers to the cause of the informers themselves. I stand here, my Lords, to-day the victim of such a home manufacture. I stand here the victim of an informer who was picked up in the purlieus of New-York—the victim of a police spy employed in the service of the Crown—one who must necessarily be supposed to have done the bidding of the Crown."

He then launched forth into a denunciation of informers and spies, and spoke of "a distinguished traitor of antiquity" who had hanged himself. He did not wish the witnesses against him to go and do likewise; neither did he curse them. Their whole life would be a curse:

"Their own consciences would be their greatest punishment, but he did think there would be a coincident compensation, a sort of poetic justice, in a termination so exalted to a career so infamous. He would now pass from those men to their victims, and would suggest that political suffering should not in this land be telescopic in its character. He would ask that when statesmen indulged in sentimentalism respecting the horrors of Neapolitan dungeons, and the abridgment of personal liberty in Continental countries, they would look to the crimes that were committed in the prison cells of their own land. He would suggest that when humane and well-disposed men prayed for the remission of the sentence of death on political prisoners they should rather petition and pray that the living death endured in solitary confinement should be changed into an immediate release from man's cruelty to God's justice. He spoke strongly on this subject because he felt strongly. He remembered the 12th of March last, when, handcuffed to a young man named STOWELL, he was brought a prisoner in the midst of men with arms and bristling bayonets."

Mr. Justice O'HAGAN here interrupted the prisoner, and recommended him to confine himself to his own case. These observations could not be of use to him hereafter. He then resumed, and concluded as follows:

"My Lord, this is my case, because the system that has resulted fatally in the case of STOWELL may result fatally in my case, and I want, my Lords, that there shall be no false sympathy, and that, if the humane dispositions of men are to be exercised, they shall be exercised in the right. Let the Crown disguise the matter as it would; let them put forward any special plea they pleased; let them sugar over the bitter pill as they might, to this complexion must come this triangular injustice: An arrest in England, an illegal arrest; an illegal trial in Ireland, and a conviction for an alleged offence in another hemisphere and another sovereignty. He had done, with this exception. There was one observation, personal to himself, which he should wish to make, but which, with their Lordships' permission, he should reserve until after sentence had been passed. It was one neither breathing defiance nor pleading for mercy. It was simply with reference to a matter of fact that he was desirous of putting forward, so as to set himself right with his countrymen. He said: "I refer to it because the Attorney-General of the day made special reference to it, and sent it as an indictment to the jury box that I was one of the host of plunderers living on the Fenian Brotherhood, and other weighty and heavy charges of this kind. In this court, and before the Higher Court, to which there can be no secrets, I protest that I never was, directly or indirectly, the recipient of pay, profit, or emolument in any shape whatever from any political body; that I never used the funds of that Fenian Brotherhood for my personal purposes; that I never had the opportunity of using them; and that I was never the paid or salaried officer of that Brotherhood. Mr. LAWLESS, my solicitor, and whom I am happy to call my friend, has in his possession published documents verifying the fact from the men who are alone competent to give an opinion upon the point. Having thus, my Lords, cleared my conscience in respect of any connection I may have had with any political association in America, I now await your sentence, confident that you will take into account all the facts I have stated, all the circumstances surrounding my case, and the important and not-to-be-overlooked ingredient that I came to this country on legitimate business—on private and family business—and that it is in the power of the Crown, if they choose, to prove that fact, as they have materials at their disposal in those American informers who can prove whether since the month of April, 1866, I have directly or indirectly, by advice or by example, taken part in any proceeding that could in the remotest degree sustain the indictment. My Lords, I have done."

Mr. Justice O'HAGAN then proceeded to pass sentence. After some introductory remarks, his Lordship said:

"We know nothing of the facts of the case. It is not within our province or power to affect this sentence. The matter has been referred to the learned Judges who tried the case. They have conferred together, and by the result of their conference we must be guided in pronouncing sentence here. None of the topics you have presented at the bar—whatever might be their influence elsewhere—could affect the course of law or the sentence of the Court. We sit here simply and solely to pronounce the sentence which the Judges who tried the case believe to be the appropriate and adequate sentence according to their convictions and conscientious views. It is now my painful duty—my most painful duty—to pronounce upon you the sentence which they have communicated to us—a duty very painful to me when I look on you standing there—a man of such remarkable ability as you have displayed here to-day, and with such a career before you as that ability, if rightly exercised, might have accomplished. It is now my most painful duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of the Court, and that is, that you be subjected to penal servitude for a period of fifteen years."

The prisoner, who appeared unmoved, bowed to the learned Judge, and said, "My Lord, will I be allowed the opportunity of consulting with my solicitor?"

Mr. Justice O'HAGAN—Certainly; you must have every opportunity of conferring with your solicitor."

The prisoner was then removed, and was shortly afterward sent under escort to Mountjoy Prison.

Condition and Necessities of the Established Church in Ireland.

In the British House of Lords, on the 24th of June, Lord RUSSELL moved for an address for a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of the Established Church in Ireland, and justified his motion by a reference to the vast importance of a question upon which peace and order in Ireland greatly depended. Admitting the conciliatory disposition of Parliament toward the Irish Catholics and the improved feeling between all classes of religionists, he referred to the case of Scotland, which at the Union had refused to accept the prelatic system of England as a religious establishment, arguing that the enforcement of a similarly objectionable ecclesiastical system upon Ireland had led to a chronic discontent that was unknown in the sister kingdom. Quoting the opinions of PITT, GRATTAN, Sir R. PEEL, and other statesmen, in support of his view that the Protestant Church should not alone be recognized by the State, Lord RUSSELL proceeded to argue that the grievance of the Irish people in this respect, if even only sentimental, was a real grievance, which appealed to their feelings and affected their conduct. With respect to the proper mode of meeting the difficulties, Lord RUSSELL admitted that he entertained doubts, but believing that it would be impossible at present to induce the Roman Catholic clergy to accept State payment, even if Parliament would vote the necessary funds, and that it was not desirable to substitute the Roman Catholic Church for the Established Church in Ireland, he professed his adherence to the plan suggested last year by Lord GREY for dividing the revenues of the Irish establishment among the three churches—Established, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian. Holding it to be necessary that the subject should be immediately and thoroughly considered, so that any required legislation should not be relegated to a future reformed Parliament, he submitted his proposal: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to give directions that by the operation of a Royal Commission or otherwise full and accurate information be procured as to the nature and amount of the property and revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, with a view to their more productive management, and to their more equitable application for the benefit of the Irish people."

Lord CAIRNS, after remarking that Lord RUSSELL's opinions respecting the division of the Irish Church estates had undergone an entire change within twelve months, proceeded to deny that the temporalities of the Irish Church had ever been the property of the Roman Catholic Church, claiming for tithes the strong right of prescription. He admitted that inequalities did exist in the application of the Irish Church funds, but insisted that the income was not in larger proportion to the members of the Church than in England. The destruction of the Established Church, whose function it was to teach the truth, would, he contended, produce almost fatal social and political consequences to the landed interest and to the connection with this country; but he disputed the necessity for any such extreme measure as the infringement of rights sanctioned by law and long existence for the sake of furthering the views of the Liberation Society, who were far more earnest in the attack upon the Irish Church than were the people of Ireland, and strongly urged the House not to assent to the motion.

The Duke of Argyll, dissenting from Lord CAIRNS, contended that tithes were not the property of the Church, but a reserved rentcharge upon the land, with which it was in the power of the State to deal. He therefore disputed the absolute claim of the Irish establishment, or of the Roman Catholic Church, to those funds. Adverting to the Irish Church, he expressed satisfaction that its claims as a missionary church had not been put forward on the present occasion, as he disputed the propriety of the State to undertake the duty of proselytizing, and regarding the arrangement made at the period of the Union as one not made with the Irish nation, but only with a small fraction, he argued that it could not be regarded as a bargain that had been definitely agreed to and not to be reconsidered. Expressing a preference for an eventual separation of the relations between Church and State, he approved the motion, which was one simply for inquiry, without involving a pledge as to future proceedings.

Lord DERBY, after commenting upon the altered terms of Lord RUSSELL's motion, which would pledge the House to the alienation of Irish Church property, announced his willingness to consent to the appointment of a Commission to inquire and to obtain information, observing that he did not pledge himself to the principle that the property of the Irish Church was inalienable, a remark that provoked cheers from the Opposition and a retort from the speaker that at least it rested upon equally strong ground as the possession of Woburn Abbey. Lord DERBY denied that hitherto the State had endowed any religious body in Ireland, and said there was no precedent for depriving one Church of property which it had enjoyed for 300 years in order to endow another Church. The Government were desirous of considering the subject and obtaining full information, and, therefore, he suggested the limitation of the motion to an address for a Commission, without the addition of the latter portion of Lord RUSSELL's motion.

After some further debate, a motion for an address simply praying for a Royal Commission was agreed to.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The Injury by an Iceberg—Measures to Protect the Cables in Future.

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:

SIR: Interested as all the world now is in the question of submarine telegraphy, it will hardly need any apology on my part for forwarding you the inclosed copies of telegrams received by me as managing director during the recent repair of the cable of 1866 in Trinity Bay.

The cables of 18 5 and 1866, as they are called, once laid successfully, the next question to their proprietors was, whether they would pay, and whether they could be subject to much injury from the drift of the Polar ice, and consequently entail costly and constant repair. The revenue, which this year promises to touch £450,000, or within £150,000 of the original cost of the last laid cable, answers the first query in a very satisfactory manner; the second doubt is equally well disposed of. Throughout the Spring the Atlantic Ocean on the American shore was beset with an unusual amount of ice disengaged from the Arctic regions by a singularly stormy Winter; yet so well had the cables been carried along the deep trough of Trinity Bay that both remained intact, except in one case.

In a heavy storm an iceberg drifted into the bay, and grounded about two miles and a half from the station at Heart's Content, resting, doubtless, on the 1866 cable and eventually crushing it.

We were requested by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to test the point at which the injury had occurred, and to undertake the repair as quickly as possible. Mr. LATIMER CLARKE and Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, the electrical engineers of the two companies, decided that the injury had occurred only at the point above indicated. The steamer *Chiltern* was prepared by us, and dispatched on the 5th inst., under the command of Capt. EDINGTON, who, you will remember, assisted in the Atlantic cable-laying expedition of last year, with a proper staff of competent persons under the superintendence of Mr. CLIFFORD, one of this company's engineers, and, as the following telegrams show, went to the spot indicated, and within a few hours effected the necessary repairs at a very trivial charge to the revenue of the cables:

No. 1.

JUNE 17.

From Heart's Content Office to Managing Director.

Chiltern arrived at 11 last night; all well, good voyage. CLIFFORD says to you that KERR (the Naval Surveyor) is not here, but he has left the chart and necessary instructions.

No. 2.

JUNE 17, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

MAY makes fault two miles from Heart's Content, and CLIFFORD commences at once to repair.

No. 3.

JUNE 18, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

Insulation of '66 cable perfect from where they buoyed it last night; distance about two miles from land (Heart's Content.) They commenced again at 5 this morning, and are working with two boats just off the harbor.

No. 4.

JUNE 19, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

Weather fine in Trinity Bay yesterday and last night. Spoke with MAY on board (*Chiltern*) through the 1866 cable about 12 last night; said they had just made splice to deep-sea end, and were paying out toward shore end, and they hoped to complete it early this morning. They are not at the office yet. Mr. CLARKE is perfectly satisfied with the present arrangement of the shore end of the 1866 cable, therefore I shall not alter it.

No. 5.

JUNE 19, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

Cable perfect to shore (in Newfoundland.) They are making a splice on beach. Mr. CLARKE will then make an official test and will write you the result.

No. 6.

JUNE 19, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

The '66 cable is all right; Mr. CLARKE has given me certificate. Shall I send it by post, or keep it until I return? They are now working through '66 cable.

No. 7.

JUNE 19, 1867.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Capt. Osborn, London.

The insulation of both cables has improved immensely; they both give fully double the gutta-percha resistance they did when tested last year, and both give the same results.

Lem.—No. 7 telegram refers to the improvement of the cables during the past twelve months.

The ice is now gone for this season. The only cable touched will have been relaid in deeper water at that point, and the chances are that we may not have another injury for years—at any rate, of only a similarly trivial character. That, however, I trust will be still further guarded against by having in Trinity Bay a steam vessel properly fitted to maintain the only portion of the Atlantic Cables likely to be injured in any way—a necessary insurance on the magnificent revenue those cables are yielding.

I may mention, in conclusion, as an interesting fact, that during the repairs I received a telegram in Broad-street which left Heart's Content Bay only thirty-five minutes previously, the major portion of the time having been occupied in the forwarding and delivery between Valentia, in Ireland, and London.

Yours obediently,

SHEBARD OSBORN, Captain.
TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY, OLD BROAD-STREET,
LONDON, June 21.

PRUSSIA.

Projected Royal Alliance with Sweden—The North Schleswig Question.

Berlin (June 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

The King of Sweden is soon expected at Berlin, when the project of a matrimonial alliance between his only daughter and Prince ALBERT of Prussia, a cousin of the Prince Royal, will be probably matured. The plan is not without some political interest, marking as it does the failure, if not of the Scandinavian unity idea, at least of the only practical way of bringing it about. While Pan-Scandinavianism was in the ascendant at the Court of Stockholm, and King CHRISTIAN too dependent upon the approval of the Danish Liberals openly to resist any of their favorite wishes, a sort of understanding had been established between the two Northern Governments to pave the way to unity by marrying Princess EUGENIE of Sweden to the Prince Royal of Denmark. But the arrangement was not destined to be realized. Denmark being defeated by Germany, without Sweden coming to her assistance, the Danish people not only discarded the advanced Liberals, who were the originators of the Scandinavian scheme, but also began to think less favorably of the neighboring nation, which had so disappointed their hopes. By this natural reaction of the public mind the Copenhagen Court was enabled to consult its own taste in the matter, which did not recommend nearer relations with a dynasty that had not scrupled to aspire to the annexation of the sister realm by some means or other. Accordingly, the Royal marriage, which was to have crowned the desires of the Bernadottes, was no longer spoken of, the former intimacy between the two Courts giving place to a considerable coolness. Simultaneously with this change at Copenhagen, the sudden and immense accession of power obtained by Prussia made it desirable at Stockholm to get on a better footing with this Government, which, while it continues allied to Russia, exercised a marked influence upon the affairs of the North. Both circumstances combined to recommend the new marriage project alluded to in the first few lines of this paragraph. To guard against erroneous inferences which might be drawn from the above, I may add that if Prince ALBERT of Prussia should become the husband of Princess EUGENIE, it will not make him Prince Consort of Sweden. Princess EUGENIA is not the successor to the throne, although in the event of a Danish marriage she might have become so by Prince OSCAR, her uncle resigning his hereditary rights in her favor. This latter sacrifice, indeed, formed an integral part of a design which for some time had almost amounted to a settled arrangement.

The Prussian Government, at the instance of their Russian friends, seem at last about to have the North Schleswig question fairly decided, Count BISMARCK has formally inquired of the Danish Cabinet what guarantees they are inclined to give for respecting the nationality of those German inhabitants of Schleswig that would have to change their allegiance if any portion of that polyglott country were restored to its former owners. Should the Danish Government again refuse to enter into any engagement on this head, it is not improbable they will be offered a small slice of land, nevertheless, although in that case it will be very small indeed. The Danish Liberal papers, not having given up all hopes of a speedy collision between France and Prussia, are pretty unanimous in recommending their Government to decline unsatisfactory proposals, and wait for the time when better ones may be exacted by threats, or, if necessary, by force of arms.

THE GATHERING AT ROME.

The Indisposition of the Pope—The Ruse of Ecclesiastics.

A letter from Rome, in the *Debats*, says:

"The Pope has been slightly indisposed for a few days, but is now quite recovered. The steamers and railways bring us every day Bishops and their suites, ecclesiastics and tourists. The lay element is not as yet very considerable; it is composed principally of the families or friends of the Zouaves and some nomad English; but the members of the clergy flock in from all parts. French priests, easily recognized by their black neckbands edged with white, are above all in great numbers. French Bishops are noticeable by their simplicity. Sometimes they are only distinguishable from the ecclesiastics who accompany them by their cross or a violet ornament, and they go about on foot or in an ordinary cab. In consequence, the popular vogue is for the Orientals. Their fine heads, long beards and rich costumes excite admiration. One of the curiosities of Rome is to see their likenesses at the gallery of ABBE ALESSANDRI, Court photographer. The works in progress at the Churches of St. Peter and Paul attract numerous visitors. Some hundreds of men are occupied in erecting gigantic ladders, platforms and scaffolds. In the midst of all these preparations the Court of Rome has little time to occupy itself with politics."

"Bishops continue to arrive in great numbers in our city," says the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles:

"Never within memory have been seen here so many prelates and priests proceeding to Rome from all points of the globe. The *Pausilippe* steamer left yesterday morning for Civita Vecchia, having on board Mrs. CHALANDON, LANDRIOT, and REGNIER, of Aix, and the Archbishops of Rheims and Cambria. The latter prelate has succeeded in collecting in his extensive diocese funds for the maintenance of upwards of two hundred Pontifical Zouaves."

Modest Demands by a Virginia Freedman.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, July 5.

We hear that there was a political meeting of the colored people at Mudwall, on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Rev. LEWIS LINDSAY, colored, of Richmond. LEWIS LINDSAY made a most violent and incendiary speech, demanding a fair division of all offices, and social equality. He spoke of the whites with bitterness, and told the audience of the large majority which the registration gave the colored people in Richmond. He said they meant to elect the Governor and the members of Congress, and a portion of the Legislature. Wherever there were twelve men appointed to do any business, he said six of them must be black. He claimed that he should be asked into a white gentleman's parlor, and addressed as "Mr. LINDSAY" when he called at his house. He alluded to the meeting held here on court day, and said that if the white people were "independent," he did not see what they wanted with the help of the "niggers." That the colored people were going their own way, and if the white people wanted their assistance, they would have to come to them. He gave a theatrical account of an interview he had with Mr. BOTTS, whom he denounced. HUNNICUTT, he said, was "their man." He stated that he had been sent up here from Richmond to "organize" the colored people, and called on them to see to it that they registered. LINDSAY told the colored people if the white people sent fifty delegates to the Richmond Convention, they must send seventy. He said he had heard about a war of races, but he would like to know when four millions of people with arms in their hands had ever been exterminated—that two could play at that game.

Virginia Military Institute—Maury Wishes to Join the Faculty.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a letter from Lexington, Va., 2d inst., devoted to the praises of the Virginia Military Institute, gives the following:

"Important changes have been made in the corps of professors. Major N. B. HARDIN, a distinguished graduate of the Institute, who has been engaged as a practical and analytical chemist in New-York City since the war, will soon return to fill the chair of general and applied Chemistry, Col. McDONALD retaining that of Geology, Mineralogy and Metallurgy. Dr. R. L. MADISON will resume his place in the Institute at the next session as Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology. Col. WM. GILHAM is still Professor of Agriculture, but will not return to the Institute, I learn, until the general improved condition of the State renders his chair of greater practical importance.

The friends of science, the admirers of splendid attainments, and the lovers of true nobility of soul, will be rejoiced to learn that so soon as he obtains permission to return to this country, Capt. MATHEW F. MAURY will be added to the brilliant list that already adorns the Institute. I learn from unquestionable authority that such is his wish and purpose, with the view of thus devoting the remainder of his days to the service of his beloved native State.

It is in contemplation by the Institute authorities to undertake very soon a complete geographical and geological survey of Virginia, under the special and immediate superintendence of Gen. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, Capt. JOHN M. BROOKE and Col. M. McDONALD, to whom will be added Capt. M. F. MAURY, when he is able to join them. Another new feature will probably soon be engrafted on our distinguished military school. Major WHITTLESEY, of the United States Army, is here to consult with the Board and Faculty upon a general system of military instruction for the country at large, about to be inaugurated under the auspices of Gen. U. S. GRANT. I cannot go into details at present, but the proposed scheme will enlist the patronage and favor of the Federal Government in behalf of the colleges that adopt it."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The third volume of Mr. Longfellow's admirable translation of Dante, containing the "Paradiso," has been published by Ticknor & Fields, and the great work is now complete. In spite of many faults and shortcomings, it is by far the best translation of Dante's poem—at once the most literal and the most poetic—that has ever appeared in the English language. For the first time, now, the unlearned English reader may study Dante without fear of being led astray as to the sense, without being constantly offended by prosaic expressions, ungainly and forced construction of verse, and without the constant wonder that such persons feel, when reading the translations of Cary and others, how the Italian poet ever achieved so much renown. Heretofore Dante's poem has been a sealed book to those who are not learned in Italian. To turn from the glowing criticism of Carlyle, Macaulay and other famous writers to the versions to which alone English readers had access, was a descent that confused even those who were most anxious to feel and understand that which was called so beautiful and admirable. Americans may well be proud that the great task of making Dante not only intelligible but attractive to English readers has been accomplished by two poets of their own country—Longfellow and Parsons. The translation produced by Dr. Parsons is, indeed, inferior in many respects to that of Mr. Longfellow, but it is vastly superior to every other version with which we are acquainted. Taking the two together, the English reader may be said to possess Dante. Some graces—nay, many graces of style and expression may be wanting which the student of the original would miss; but translations are made for the unlearned, and not for those who can hold intercourse with the great poets of foreign nations in their own languages. It has been Mr. Longfellow's aim to reproduce Dante in English, transferring with the most exact fidelity every line of the greatest of Italian poems. He has aimed to translate line for line and word for word, not suffering himself to deviate in the slightest degree from the original, and taking none of those liberties by which common translators confess their imbecility. That his translation is perfect will not be claimed by its most ardent admirers; but it will be a guide even to those who read the original, while those who are debarred this privilege will find it a perpetual source of enjoyment, a revelation of another world which until now has been obscured to sight.

—*Liber Librorum: Its Structure, Limitations, and Purpose*, is an addition to the class of literature inaugurated by *Ecce Homo* and *Ecce Deus*, although it differs materially from either of those works in scope, since it deals with the Bible rather than with Christ and his life. The object of the treatise is a praiseworthy one, for it aims to vindicate for the benefit of "reluctant sceptics" the supreme authority of the Scriptures. It may be doubted, however, whether the line of argument followed by the author will receive the indorsement of "orthodox" readers, or whether it will result in relieving many minds from doubts, since the reservations made by the writer on his own account, and some of which are remarkable in their way, will warrant those whom he addresses in making as many more reservations as they may choose for themselves. The work is quite forcibly written, although some parts of it betray haste. Messrs. Charlees Scribner & Co. are the publishers of the volume.

—*College Life; Its Theory and Practice*, is the title of an unpretending volume just issued by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. It contains four Baccalaureate discourses, delivered to as many graduating classes of the Wesleyan University by the late Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., for many years President of that institution, with a series of seven lectures by the same distinguished divine upon "The Theory and Practice of College Life." Dr. Olin long held an honored position among instructors, and these lectures and discourses, embodying as they do the results of nearly twenty-five years' experience, in their earnest, yet kindly and sympathetic tone, give us the key to the manner in which he acquired and held such unbounded influence over the hundreds of young men with whom he came in contact during his long and useful life. The work is one which ought to be placed in the hands of every young man about entering college.

—*Bench and Bar* is a collection of lawyers' jokes, but it is certainly unfair in Mr. L. J. Bigelow, the compiler, to characterize the volume as "a complete digest of the wit, humor, asperities and amenities of the law," since it is an insult to the profession to imply that a crown octavo of 350 pages, printed in large type, exhausts the good things for which the profession is responsible. The "Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine* has evidently been stripped of all its legal anecdotes to make up the volume, and the portraits which have appeared in *Harper's Weekly* during the last ten years have been freely drawn upon for illustrations. Not much can be said in praise of the accuracy of the likenesses, or of their execution as works of art. The book is, however, a readable one, as all compilations of anecdotes are sure to be if they are well told, as is happily the case in this instance. Messrs. Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

—*Remarkable Characters and Places of the Holy Land* is an ambitious octavo of 640 pages, published by J. B. Burr & Co., of Hartford. It is edited by Mr. C. W. Elliott, who has drawn largely upon contemporay authors for extracts pertinent to the different subjects discussed. He has also himself written many of the chapters, and scattered here and there through the volume are essays descriptive and didactic by President Woolsey, Dr. William Adams, Rev. Mr. Beecher, and others. Some of these essays were doubtless written specially for this work, but some of them very plainly were not. There is much in the volume that is instructive, but the large proportion of extracts which it contains gives it too much the appearance of an attempt at book-making. It is illustrated with a number of mezzotint engravings.

—*Outlines of a New Theory of Disease, applied to Hydropathy*, translated from the German of H. Francke, and published by Wiley & Son, is a new edition of a work which ranks among the most judicious expositions of the theory and practice of the water cure. Francke, while recognizing the merit of the discoveries of Prissuitz and the value of his appliances, detected the crude nature of his treatment and the mischief to which it led. In Francke's hands hydropathy acquired a scientific foundation and a usefulness which should redeem it from the discredit brought upon it by charlatans and ignorant enthusiasts.

—The "Riverside" Edition of Dickens' Works now includes *Nicholas Nickleby*, which is produced in two volumes. This edition includes the original illustrations by Cruickshank and Phiz, together with the steel engraving, after the design of Darley and Gilbert, originally published in the "Household" edition. In its artistic and typographical attractions it is in many respects superior to any of the numerous editions of Dickens now offered to the public. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton are the publishers.

—*Raymond's Heroine* and *Mr. Wynyard's Ward* are the latest additions to Harper & Brothers Library of Select Novels. The first named is a carefully told story of English domestic life by an author who remains anonymous, and the last is by Holme Lee, already widely and favorably known to the American public by *Annis Warleigh's Fortunes* and other works.

—*Dombey and Son* is the latest volume in Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' Diamond Edition of Dickens. Mr. Ettinge's representation of the famous "Capt. Cuttle" is admirable. The other illustrations, although good, are hardly so characteristic or striking as many of those which have accompanied some of the previous volumes of this popular edition.

—Mr. H. B. Durand has published a neatly printed little volume—*Explanations of the Church Service; or a Series of Thoughts on the Lessons, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, for Young Readers*. The work contains a great deal which old as well as young readers will find profitable and instructive. The author is simply designated as "A. J."

—Messrs. Harper & Brothers have added another volume to their uniform edition of Thackeray's works. It comprises the lectures of the great humorist, nearly all of which were made familiar to the American public by the voice of Thackeray himself some years ago. The volume is handsomely printed in large and clear type.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have commenced the issue of a new "People's Edition" of Dickens' works. The first volume is the *Pickwick Papers*. Besides being illustrated with engravings after the original designs, it is produced throughout in a style which does credit to the publishers.

—Mr. Doolady has produced *The Newcomes* in his "Diamond" edition of Thackeray's works. It is neatly printed, but the illustrations hardly do justice even to Thackeray's designs.

—A new and revised edition of the manual upon "Croquet" as played by the Newport Club, has been issued by Messrs. Sheldon & Co.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

—Three or four publications which we have lately received from A. Roman & Co., of San Francisco, indicate that California is to have a literature of its own—one which very many will regard as peculiar. First of all there is the *Chinese and English Phrase Book*. In this work, which is specially adapted for "the use of merchants, travelers and families," the Chinese pronunciation is indicated in English, and as introductory to it we have *A Sketch of the Route to California, China and Japan, via the Isthmus of Panama*. These pamphlets, although insignificant in size, are suggestive as indicating that we are daily being drawn into closer connection with the East, and that the fact is recognized on the Pacific Coast. The same publishers send us *A Youth's History of California*, by Lucia Norman.

—In the June number of the *North British Review*, (New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) an able and appreciative paper upon the characteristics of American Literature will attract general attention. Our poetry is discussed in this article, and Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell and others are written of in terms of cordial praise. Indeed, so high rank is given to Longfellow as to suggest the idea that the author of the review must be an American. "Facetiæ" is an entertaining paper, and among the other articles are a discussion of "The Origin of Species," Modern Views of the Atonement," &c., &c.

—The *Riverside Magazine* for July (New-York, Hurd & Houghton,) is as attractive as ever in its brilliant cover of red, white and blue. Mr. Stevens furnishes the design for one of the full-page illustrations ("Bobby Shaftoe's Gone to Sea") and Mr. Herrick the other ("Our Army and Navy.") The first is very *naïve* and expressive, and the latter is full of nature. Both of them are admirably engraved and clearly printed. Mary Lorimer, Mr. Scudder, (the Editor,) S. G. W. Benjamin, Jacob Abbott, and Helen C. Weeks are among the contributors, and all furnish just the kind of reading that the young people enjoy the most.

—*Our Boys and Girls* (Boston: Lee & Shepard) commences its second volume with the number for July 6, and this issue gives every possible indication of life and vigor. It has as a frontispiece a steel engraving of the editor, "Oliver Optic," (Mr. William T. Adams,) who begins a new serial in this issue, and the cover is printed in colors, giving it a much more attractive appearance than the dead black and white used to do. The magazine has also been enlarged, so that it contains nearly double the amount of reading matter it formerly gave.

—The *Christian Examiner* (New-York: James Miller) for July is quite a brilliant number. It opens with a brief paper, by Frances Power Cobbe, upon Bishop Colenso, siding very emphatically with that divine as against the Church of England, and giving some interesting personal particulars of the man and his history. "Noyes' Hebrew Prophets" is reviewed, favorably of course, and there are besides in this issue of the *Examiner* articles on "Our Colleges," "Mignet as a Historian," &c., &c.

—The *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: William Sherwood) for the quarter beginning with July, contains papers upon "The Vision Theory of the Resurrection of Christ," by Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Buffalo; on "Christianity and Civil Liberty," by Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Rochester; "The Nature of Beauty," by Prof. Henry N. Day, and a translation from Laboulaye on "Ancient and Modern Liberty." The number is an able one.

—Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, of St. Louis, has gathered into a pamphlet a series of letters originally published in one of the newspapers of that city. They give, in a readable and condensed form, an immense amount of reliable information regarding the condition, prospects and resources of the flourishing State of Missouri. The pamphlet bears the indorsement of Gov. Fletcher.

—Besides the usual proportion of political articles written from the extreme Tory standpoint, there is in *Blackwood* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) a very entertaining account, by W. B. Cheadle, of the manner in which the Silver Fox is hunted. The question whether George III. was a constitutional King is discussed, and the Duke of Argyll's "Reign of Law" is reviewed.

—The April number of the *Edinburg Review*, which we have in the reprint of the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, contains an interesting paper on the "Archæology of North America," an able paper upon "The Prussian Campaign of 1866," as well as discussions of "Count Beugnot's Memoirs," "Ritualism," "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines," &c., &c.

—The present number of the *American Law Review* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.,) completes the first volume of this standard periodical. The article upon "Seals"—no connection with Russian America—is interesting and instructive, and besides the papers upon technical subjects, there is the usual full digest of English as well as of American reports.

—A pamphlet containing six "Conversations on Ritualism" has been published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. The discussion is carried on between a rector and parishoner; the rector is a strong ritualist, and, as a matter of course, is allowed to get the best of the argument.

—The *American Journal of Horticulture* (Boston: J. E. Tilton & Co.,) gives a pleasant variety of useful and timely articles in its July number. "Planting Trees and Staking," "Cross-bred Strawberries," "New Apples," and "Lily Ponds" are among the subjects discussed.

—Messrs. John Wiley & Son have Bradshaw's *Hand-book to the Paris Exposition*. Its explanations and descriptions are succinct and clear and the work is illustrated with a view of the building as well as with a diagram of its grand plan.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

State of Political Feeling—Position of Prussia—American Interests, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Saturday, June 15.

Not having the good luck to belong to our aristocracy, nor caring much for fashion or crowded ships, your correspondent had the good sense to take passage for Europe in the beautiful iron screw steamer *Ottawa*, of the direct mail line between New-York and Antwerp. And very glad I was I did, for I had good reason to congratulate myself on my choice. I am even mean enough to confess that the difference in the passage-money had some influence with me, for instead of one hundred and thirty dollars in gold for the first cabin you have to pay only seventy-five or ninety, according to the situation of your state-room. These state-rooms are more spacious than any I saw on other steamers, and most admirably ventilated, which seems to me of the greatest importance. The ship being an English ship all officers are Englishmen, the Doctor excepted, who is a Frenchman, and the Purser, who is a German. All of them are very agreeable gentlemen. Capt. Frederick Archer is a very good sailor, and extremely amiable and kind. He did all in his power to make our passage pleasant, and all gentlemen on board liked him, and the ladies were delighted with him. We had four meals a day, and the table was profusely provided with all luxuries of the season, and such things as are agreeable to the dainty stomach on board a ship. Wines and liquors were of the choicest quality, and ridiculously cheap. Brandy as fine as I ever tasted, even in France, at six francs a bottle; good Burgundy, also six francs; fine port, five francs, &c. We left New-York on the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived in Antwerp on the 14th, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

I do not intend to give you a description of Antwerp, and will only say that it is an old and celebrated place, which, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was the greatest mercantile city in the world, doing more business in two months than even Venice in its best time in a whole year. Every spot in Antwerp is connected with some historical event; but I need not say more about it, supposing that you are well acquainted with Motley's admirable work. However, I cannot forbear mentioning some other things which astonished me in modern Antwerp, and which will not fail to interest your readers. I do not mean the magnificent cathedral and beautiful houses in which lived the opulent merchant princes of former ages; but of the wonderful cheapness of things here. An American, used to Washington and New-York prices, tumbles from one astonishment into another, when strolling through the streets and looking at the elegant shop-windows, in which all goods are labeled with their prices. A gentleman who accompanied me on such a stroll was quite indignant when he saw a suit similar to that he wore, and for which he paid $50 in Baltimore, labeled but 50 francs. The prices of other things are in the same proportion, and we took good care, blessing the rain that fell, not to induce our ladies to take a walk, for they hardly would have resisted the temptation of buying magnificent shawls for 100 francs that cost more dollars in New-York.

Paris and the Rhine are in far better connection with Antwerp than Hamburg or Bremen, as every one may see by looking on a map. Trains for Paris *via* Bruxelles leave daily three or four times. I left Antwerp at 9:45 P. M., and reached Frankfort this morning at 11 o'clock. A "mixed ticket" costs 44 francs, which means that to Cologne you have the right to travel in a luxurious first-class carriage, and from there in a second-class, which in Germany is almost as good as first-class in Belgium. When looking out of the window in the morning I shocked some travelers by asking what "little river" I saw there before me, which was the Rhine, but which appeared at that place not as large as the Pamunkey, though further up it looked more respectable, almost like the Tennessee River.

Everything in America appears grander than on the Continent of Europe, and not alone in nature. However, you cannot help feeling delighted with the smiling, peaceable aspect of the country through which you are traveling, and the happy faces of all the people, who have the appearance as if they were enjoying a perpetual holiday. In America everybody runs as if chasing a rolling dollar, but here every Dutch, Belgian or German, as if he had caught it or given up the chase, and made up his mind to be happy with the small change in his pocket.

Friday, June 21.

Should you take passage for Antwerp, to go from there to France or Germany, take *all* your things with you to the railroad station, (though you must pay for every pound of them—at least in France and Belgium) and do not send them by express. I cannot leave for Berlin because my trunks have not arrived yet, though they were promised to leave Antwerp on the same train in which I traveled. The misfortune is, however, not great.

Frankfort, situate on the line between North and South Germany, is far better adapted than Berlin to get a correct preliminary knowledge of the changes which have been worked by the fusion of such heterogenous elements as were brought about by the Prussian needle-gun. You cannot expect me to have acquired a perfect knowledge of the present state of affairs in this short time; but having known Germany and the Germans very well in former days, I am better enabled to notice general changes than if I had been living here all the time.

The Germans north of the River Main differ from those living south of it far more than the Americans of the New-England States differ from those of the former slave States. It would lead me too far to prove it, but you may safely accept it as a fact. The reformation and its result divided the people of both sections still more than was already done, in consequence of the descent from different German tribes, their habits, etc. In America, the effects of the most important events pass away with wonderful rapidity, but the memory of the Germans in this respect is very tenacious. You may still trace among this people the effects even of the thirty years' war, the seven years' war, and that against Louis XIV., not to speak of that against Napoleon I. A dislike against the Prussians was traditional among the Germans south of the Main, and this dislike in Frankfort amounted almost to hatred.

This old free City of Frankfort occupied for more than a thousand years a prominent place in Germany, and its independence was respected by its mightier neighbors, like that of Switzerland, chiefly because none of them could bear the idea of seeing this opulent and important city in the hands of another people. Thus Frankfort remained a republic, and each of its inhabitants thought himself a little Prince. I am a "Frankfort Burgher" was said with the mien of an old Roman. To watch this proud Republican spirit like a fire near a powder magazine, the German Princes made Frankfort the seat of the "Bundestag," which pill was gilded by the additional importance which it gave to this old city, and the gains derived from the many ministers residing here, and the many visitors which they attracted. The first French revolution had its effects on the people of this country, and when the second broke out in 1830, all Germany was in a fever. When riots took place in Frankfort in 1833, Austria and Prussia jumped at this pretext to benefit that city with an Austrian and Prussian garrison, saying that the troops of the republic were not sufficient to protect the Diet. Although Austrian tyranny was far more severe and oppressive than the Prussian, it was exerted in a straightforward way, creating more awe than hate; and the manner of the Austrian employes and soldiers was more genial to the Frankforters than that of the Prussians. These were already in bad odor since the siege of Mayence at the end of the last century. The Prussians do not understand the art of making themselves agreeable, and seem to care so little about it that they almost always succeed in making themselves obnoxious. The manner prevailing especially among the *officers* of the army is particularly disagreeable, and their very appearance is sufficient to give fits to an old Frankfort citizen. Although I was frequently annoyed by the old-fogyism of the Frankforters, and laughed at their conceit, I cannot help sympathizing with them in their fallen state. Every one of them goes about like a Washington dog in July, muzzled and as if in constant fear of being shot by some policeman. Many rich citizens, who were wont to carry their heads high in this little republic, could not bear the idea of submitting to the arrogance of petty officers, and preferred to expatriate themselves. Hundreds of dwellings are empty, and remain so. Frankfort has not only been wounded in its pride, but also in its vital point—its purse. The abolishing of the Diet has taken away from it a great many well-paid ministers and employes, and also many visitors who had business with them. How would the people in Washington feel if the seat of the General Government should be transferred to some other city! The Frankfort merchants and tradespeople feel very gloomy, and have no hope that business will ever again resume its old extent. I believe that this fear is exaggerated, and that after a time all will not only return to its old state, but that business will increase under the very orderly and judicious administration of Prussia. If her Government only could or would understand that the arrogance of some of its officers is placing more obstacles in the way of an understanding with the newly annexed territories than anything else. Germans are so used to be fleeced, that even now a Prince might succeed in provoking only a good-natured smile by flaying them alive, if he did so in a polite and conciliatory manner; but even the greatest benefits, crammed down their throats by arrogant officers would make them hate their benefactors. The worst is that the Prussians are themselves very susceptible, and not magnanimous enough to have patience with the groans of the conquered. Brave men ought to be above such misery, and an enlightened Government like the Prussian ought to have better sense than to prosecute every man or paper that says a word against it. It is so very natural that the Frankforters feel sore and depressed; hundreds of families suffer by this change, for their head members, who had offices in the Government of the Republic for lifetime are thrown upon the world without any resources; for stealing was not carried on in such a profitable manner as in other republics. You will excuse my dwelling so long on this subject, but what is said here about Frankfort fits more or less for other annexed States, and explains many things which might not be well understood in America. I remember just a little fact which I heard last night, and which may serve as an illustration of what I said before. There is existing here a large zoological garden, which was the pride of Frankfort. The shareholders have been compelled to sell all their beautiful specimens of large carnivoræ—as lions, tigers, &c., because they could not any longer afford to feed them! Although only a very limited circle is acquainted with my arrival here, a great number of persons of all classes visited me, eagerly asking for information about America, because they intended to emigrate. I saw our Consul-General, Mr. Murphy. He seems to be a very agreeable gentleman, who stands in great favor with the Frankforters, which is owing to his kind and judicious behavior during the troubled times here last year.

The principal topics which are now discussed here are the continuance of the "Zolverein" and the visits of so many Sovereigns to Paris. A Conference of Commissioners from the different governments concerned met in Berlin and resulted satisfactorily. Even Bavaria, from which was apprehended some resistance, has signed the respective documents. A "Zollparliament" is to be instituted, in which Prussia has the Presidency, and in which all questions about the increase or decrease of taxes are to be decided. Prussia alone, however, has the right to conclude treaties of commerce with foreign countries.

This continuance of the Zollverein is considered to be an important step toward a good understanding between the people of the Norddentitte Bund north and south of the Main. The enemies of Prussia, however, do not give up the hope of creating bad feelings against it by spreading the report that the taxes on domestic sugar, salt and tobacco will be considerably increased in Bavaria, Baden, &c., to bring up the expenses caused by the military union with Prussia. Since the potato disease was destroying the crop many farmers in Baden and the Bavarian palatinate found it profitable to grow tobacco, and this article has since then gained considerable importance. Americans smoke "pure Havanas" that have been grown and made in Baden or the Palatinate, and I now smoke a cigar of real Havana tabacco for four cents, which costs in New-York and Washington fifteen. This alarming report has been contradicted by Berlin papers, but the enemies of the Prussians hope that this tobacco will create a revolution; but be assured it will create nothing but smoke.

I am of the opinion that Prussia committed a great mistake when she consented to evacuate Luxemburg, not that I consider this fortress to be of such very great importance, but because it was an admirable pretext, furnished by Napoleon himself, to make war upon him, when he would have despised it most. Those in Berlin who brought about this result will repent it. Although the new allies of Prussia were not so well prepared as might have been wished, a war against France would have contributed more to unite the Germans than anything else, and nipped in the bud many germs of discord. Napoleon has gained time now, and it appears as if he knew pretty well how to make use of it. What can be more flattering to him and restore his endangered prestige than the visits of the sovereigns to his capital? Even the old Pope had made up his mind to go there, but is prevented by sickness and the influence of those who are afraid to see a good understanding restored between him and the Emperor of the French. The Sultan is also coming to be soft soaped like the rest of his confreres. The King of Prussia and Bismarck have returned from Paris "highly satisfied"—as we are told by the official papers; I have my unofficial doubts, caused by little straws in the wind. The *Moniteur* has "forgotten" to mention the departure of the King, and says so in a most improper note—improper because it does not give the King his proper title, as it did with other sovereigns, calling him simply "the King of Prussia." In America it would mean nothing whatever, but in Paris it may mean a great deal. The Crown Prince of Prussia is, however, visiting Paris again, after having made a military tour of inspection, and Napoleon himself is going to visit Berlin, probably in October. That is curious enough, but still more curious is the visit of Prince Humbert, of Italy, to Vienna, where he is expected next week.

All these visits set people thinking, and speculation runs wild about the doings of the Sovereigns in Paris. I cannot mention all these reports. One of them is that Russia and France have made an offensive and defensive alliance; another says that Prussia and France have agreed about a general disarmament. The first report originates in the *Journal de Moscow*, which Russian paper has still a spite against England, and Austrian papers are very suspicious against the intentions of Russia. The other report is seriously discussed in German papers, and sustained by the fact that the labors in reference to the fortification of Vienna and the recruiting of the Austrian army have been postponed, and will be submitted to the representatives of the people. The Austrians are in ecstacies about such concessions and proofs that the Government really seems to care for the Constitution. On the other side, Prussia looks out for something to replace Luxemburg, which was left some days ago by the 69th Prussian regiment; the rest will follow soon. It is said that a new fortress is to be built on a ridge or hill near Frarbach, on the Moselle; a most remarkable place, the importance of which shows already. The Secretary of War of Louis XIV. built there the Fortress Montroyal, which, however, was razed again by the stipulations of the peace of Ryswick.

Napoleon will take great care not to bind himself to stop the reorganization of his army, for all that Prussia and Russia *could* do on their part, would practically amount to very little. If Prussia even sends half of her soldiers home, it is not of the slightest consequence, for they can be recalled at any moment, and double their number are ready, for *every* Prussian above twenty-four years is a trained soldier, no recruit, and whether an efficient one or not was shown last year. Russia also can not disarm to a great extent, for her army is required for the protection of her frontier.

It is contradicted that the question about North Schleswig has been settled in Copenhagen, and the Danes still hope that blows will come about it between France and Prussia.

The dethroned Duke of Nassau does not like the Prussian propositions in regard to his future. He is to receive an estate in the old provinces of Prussia, and not, as he hoped, in Nassau. If the latter was the case he would be enabled to exert some influence there. The chateau of Biberich and the pretty hunting villa Platte, near Wiesbaden, remain, however, his personal property.

The tobacco dealers in Nassau buy large quantities of tobacco to evade the tax which I mentioned above.

Secretary McCulloch's letter has made a very good impression here, and American securities are preferred to any other.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The Art Department—The Awards—Our Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 21, 1867.

The King of Prussia, when he was here—and somehow his visit did not attract the notice it was expected it would do—paid a good deal of attention to the Exposition, and especially to the American department. The two hours in the morning, from 8 till 10, are reserved; that is to say, you pay two francs instead of one for admission. It is not much of a convenience to go early. The exhibitors are seldom there, and their cases and articles are barely opened. But it is an excellent way of seeing the distinguished people who are now flocking to Paris, and as this class of gentry expresses its satisfaction in purchases, not in empty words, it is becoming an object with certain exhibitors to get up rather earlier in the morning. The other day the King of Prussia, in one of his usual before-breakfast excursions, found himself before the iron bronzes of the Tucker Manufacturing Company. He was so pleased with the workmanship and beauty of the specimens that he ordered a fine chandelier for his library; and from that one order Mr. Tucker may expect a thousand others. Prince Metternich, whose means are not limited, has purchased five mantel clocks from the same house. The articles exhibited have created an unusual degree of attention, not only from purchasers but from manufacturers. They are peculiar and merit a brief description. The concern is called the Tucker Manufacturing Company, and at the present time employs about four hundred men. It is located in New-York and its work is well known. The new and beautiful chandeliers for the Boston Masonic Hall were made by this house, and of the specimens exhibited in the Paris Exposition I do not hesitate to say that some of them are as fine in finish, color and design as anything exhibited under the regular head of real bronze. It is well known by those who are skilled in the manufacture of metals, that iron is the finest metal known for making ornamental castings. The difficulty, however, was found in producing a handsome color, which would at the same time preserve the minuteness and tenderness of detail. Without this the material was comparatively valueless for purposes of ornamentation. Some eighteen years since Hiram Tucker, of Newton, Mass., began a series of experiments, having for their object this coloring process. The *desideratum* was to give the castings a handsome appearance, and at the same time to preserve the greatest nicety of detail. After fourteen years of effort he succeeded in accomplishing his object. He produced a color on iron by chemical means which enabled him to turn out work equal in appearance and durability to the finest French bronze, and at one-quarter the price. About three years since a company was formed in Boston, with a capital of 450,000 dollars to make various kinds of ornamental iron work, such as gas and kerosene chandeliers, clock cases, lamps, brackets, statuettes and such other articles as had formerly been made of real bronze. Their success appears to be perfect. They are now fulfilling large orders for these goods from the principal dealers in London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Brussels and other parts of Europe. The company has a patent in France, and cannot in consequence send goods from the United States to Paris. That mode of procedure would vitiate the patent right. Mr. Tucker has been awarded a medal for his invention, and also a gold medal from the "Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and National Industry in France." What will seem remarkable to the good folk in the United States is the fact that articles of manufacture depending for their sale on the fineness of finish and beauty of design, can be made in America and sold in Europe at a sufficient profit. Yet such is the fact.

A few words on the subject of the awards may not be out of place. The topic is one of constant and never-failing interest. At the present moment it is invested with certain alarming characteristics. It is known, for instance, that there has been a very sweeping revision of the entire jury work. Many excellent people who considered themselves safe and sound only a month ago have since come to grief, and there are among the number not a few who, having looked scornfully at the silver medal, would now be happy and blessed with the bronze one—aye, even with an honorable mention. Of the final decisions, there will be but little known until the 1st of July, when the distribution is to take place. From outside sources, however, it is possible to get at an idea of the tendency of things, and, so far, everything seems to be satisfactory. We shall come out handsomely in first and second class medals, taking a goodly share also of bronze medals, and honorable mention. We are especially fortunate in the Grand Prix—a reward which ranks highest, and of which the number is limited, I believe, to eight. Of these America will have three. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has been awarded one for his services in the matter of ocean telegraphy. The recognition of such unswerving tenacity of purpose as Mr. Field displayed will certainly be acceptable to his countrymen. Another Grand Prizes has been given to the two English houses with which Mr. Field was associated, and to whose confidence and liberality so much was due. To return to our own folk: Mr. Hughes, although not an exhibitor in the American department, takes a Grand Prix there for his exceedingly ingenious telegraphic machine. By this process the actual writing of the correspondent is forwarded to the desired destination. Practically, with ourselves, this is not of much importance, but the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere is benefited by it. A Chinese, for instance, can telegraph to another Chinese without any sort of preparation save the ordinary knowledge of his own caligraphy. In the field, too, this instrument will prove of service; sketches and plans can be forwarded by it, and the general commanding can see the position of his own and the opposing forces in the flash of an eye. The only thing necessary is that the writing should not be too large. I have spoken of two Chinese communicating by this instrument. It would be judicious, perhaps, to exclude as a party the Emperor of China, for as a party, that potentate writes an uncommonly bold hand, and even the ingenuity of Mr. Hughes would be taxed to follow it up, and come in fresh and lively on the home-stretch. I remember that at the London Exposition of 1862 a good deal of interest was excited by the unrolling of a long yellow silk scroll. On this scroll, which was about the size of a hearth-rug, was an immense continent of red paint, frantically distributed, but with some purpose in the madness. This was the signature of the Emperor of China—the mark of the famed vermillion pencil—and an attribute of Royalty. The pencil looked, to be sure, very much like a two-pound paint brush, and on an emergency it would be possible to whitewash the side of a house with it. I can imagine Mr. Hughes dismay at having such a document brought into his office for transmission—twenty words without counting the name and address! At all events Mr. Hughes has secured the Grand Prix, and has sold his patent right for Japan. The third and last Grand Prix has been awarded to Dr. Evans, of this city, a dentist of repute and one of the United States Commissioners. At a very considerable expense to himself, Dr. Evans procured from America a perfect and well-arranged collection of every thing that could serve to illustrate the origin, organization and results of the Sanitary Commission. He has also written extensively on the subject, and I may be permitted to add here that the subject has assumed a magnitude and importance which can hardly be exaggerated. The nations are ready to take hold of the matter of the amelioration of the horrors of war. In a future letter I intend to return to the subject. For the moment it will suffice to know that Dr. Evans, to the many honors bestowed on him by European Governments, has now worthily added this of the Grand Prix.

Recently when writing about the pictures I ventured to make a sinister remark that America would probably come off second best. Indeed it was whispered in Heaven and muttered in the antipodes that our glorious country would'nt take a single prize. I am glad to be able to make a correction to this statement. Mr. Church is to receive a second class (silver) medal for his picture of Niagara. I am glad of it, although I had hoped that this particular apple-cart would on the present occasion get out of the way. To have Niagara constantly piled on your Pelion and Ossa is to say the least of it, distressing. But it seems impossible to dodge this picture. If turns up and confronts you unexpectedly with its cold dripping realism. The award I presume is made out of respect to the reputation of the work. No one can pretend that it is the best in our small but good collection of pictures. But my impression is that if there were an Exhibition in the moon, this picture would go up in a balloon and take a prize of some sort.

The Commissioner-General, Mr. Beckwith, has worked very arduously and faithfully in this matter of prizes. Our exhibitors, as a rule, have thought more of Paris than of the Exposition, and in too many cases have neglected to look after their goods and keep watch for the meteoric visits of the juries. They seem, indeed, to have come mainly for the purpose of having a "good time." Under these very natural but improper circumstances, it stands to reason that Mr. Beckwith has been sorely pressed, not only by the juries, but by the exhibitors, who are always ready to attribute their own want of attention to official inaction. I know myself that in many instances Mr. Beckwith has actually turned exhibitor's man himself, in order that he might unpack some laggard's goods, and so place them before the proper authorities. Of this I am certain; he has watched with worthy attention the action of the authorities, and has secured many prizes for our department which otherwise might have been lost. Let me, before leaving this subject, record with much satisfaction the fact that the Grant locomotive, from Paterson, N. J., will receive a gold medal. It is certainly one of the finest pieces of machinery—speaking of the workmanship—exhibited in the American Department. And it is additionally interesting, inasmuch as it is the first American locomotive ever exhibited for competition in Europe. In the French Industrial Expositions of 1843 and 1848 there was only, on each occasion, a single locomotive. At the London World's Fair in 1851, there were thirteen locomotives, of which one was French and two were Belgian. In the Paris Exposition of 1855 there were twenty-one machines, of which nine were French, three were Belgian and only two were English. The other seven were from Prussia, Germany and Austria. At London, in 1862, there were 22 locomotives, of which 13 were English, 4 German, 1 Belgian, 1 Italian and 3 French. The Exposition Universelle for the present year offers for view 33 locomotives, without counting designs and models, viz.: France, 14 locomotives; Prussia, Germany and Austria, 8; Belgian, 5; England, 5; and the United States 1. I am not competent to speak thoroughly on the subject, but a cursory glance at this large collection is sufficient to prove that the world is moving rapidly in the matter of locomotion. It is claimed by the French makers that they economize force more thoroughly than the English, and that there is something in this claim is proved by the fact that the Great Western Railroad has recently ordered several locomotives from the house of Creusot, an establishment which has already made 2,000 machines, and has just taken the Grand Prix. On the other hand the English maintain that their engines are lighter, quicker, and more easily got at than the French. Perhaps both sides are partly correct. Railroad travel in England is undoubtedly quicker than in any other part of the world, whilst in France the locomotives are put to such hard work that it almost seems cruel to see them puffing at it. The *Chemin de fer du Nord* exhibits a gigantic engine. It has six pair of connected wheels, and four cylinders to work them. The boiler is of a new form, which is said to economise the consumption of fuel, and owing to the height from the ground the chimney is made to coil up, so that the huge mass can pass under an ordinary railroad bridge. Grant's locomotive is equal to the best in every desirable feature of manufacture, but it does not, I believe, pretend to possess any features that are strikingly new. An English paper takes exception to the cast-iron wheels, thinking that they are not [illegible] dently labo[illegible] being the first locomotive ever made in America, it is necessary to put people on their guard. The cast-iron wheels are good enough in their way, and have not, as far as I know, led to any great calamities on our railroads, but they are new, and must be talked about. Some ten or twelve years ago there was a great discussion in America as to whether coal could be used on locomotives, when, in point of fact, the first engine ever made was propelled by that means.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Reconstruction—Trade—The Cotton Crop—Russia in India—Politics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S TELEGRAM.

If the act of Congress is susceptible of a questionable construction, the military commandants cannot be blamed if they assert their own opinions of its meaning. Thus far, Gen. Sickles and Gen. Sheridan seem to agree that they are responsible to Congress alone. The former regards the Attorney-General's opinion as a personal imputation upon him, while Gen. Sheridan addresses Gen. Grant as his superior, and impugns the impartiality of the President. To these Gen. Griffin, of Texas, has added his influence. He is reported to have forbidden a vote on a county subscription to a railroad, on the ground that no government, except under the act of military occupation, exists in the Southern States. He will therefore permit no other vote to be taken until the new rule of suffrage shall have taken effect. This conflict of authority should be settled. You will have seen the rumor that Gen. Sheridan is to be relieved contradicted. It is not probable that Mr. Johnson will take a step so extreme, although the first order which he may give will make a decisive issue which Congress can alone settle.

THE CITY CIRCULATION.

The Mayor has addressed a message to the Common Council, advising them that the last issue of City Notes amounting to one and a quarter millions of dollars, is illegal, and insisting that they shall refuse to receive them at the Treasury, and indict and punish the officers who have signed and countersigned the notes. This occasioned a momentary alarm among the note holders, who began to sort out those bearing the dates repudiated. But the refusal of the Council to accept the Mayor's view, and the indiscriminate receipt at the Treasury of notes of every date, restored the public composure, and made the question simply one of representative responsibility. In this point of view it seems equally legal. The City authorities had been restricted by the Legislature from employing its credit in any other manner than by the issue of notes. It resorted to the measure during the last Summer, and the Legislature legalized the issue at its late session. It also authorized the issue of an additional sum to be employed for the purposes of the State; but as the issue depended upon the acceptance of so much of the statute by the city authorities, the refusal of the Mayor defeated that addition to the circulation. It is considered, however, that the act legalized all the antecedent issues of the city. The corporate authorities would be bound for redemption of these notes issued by its agents, without any notice to those who give values in exchange, and might be proceeded against for obtaining money under false pretences. As the note-holders are also the constituents and voters who control the councils and influence the State Legislature, there can be no doubt that any act or ordinance necessary for making good their own currency in their own hands may be relied on. In the meantime the issues all stand on the same level of some 7 per cent. discount in greenbacks. This discount no doubt results from the federal tax on all local currency, and not from any doubt or distrust of the ability to make good the circulation for which the city is responsible.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Our stock on hand is now something less than sixty thousand bales, while that of Liverpool is about three-quarters of a million. It follows that with this stock and the command of an immense capital the English holders must make the market price for cotton. To these great advantages may be added the fact that England derived last year the larger part of her supply from countries other than the Southern States. Does it not strike those who desire to retain the large export value of cotton as a means of meeting foreign importations that the cotton crop should be encouraged? There is a most formidable foreign competition, and our social and political troubles must, as a matter of course, affect materially the productive ability of the country.

WHAT RUSSIA MAY DO FOR OUR COTTON.

Now, if Mr. Seward will use his influence with the Czar to invade the British East India Possessions and take control of that cotton-patch which England has been preparing with so much care and cost, it will give Russia a very valuable addition to her Empire and relieve us from the combined capital and enterprise of Great Britain. How easy, compared with the value of the acquisition, Russia could concentrate her forces at the mouths of the Volga. From this point she might, by force of a few *Dunderburgs*, control the Caspian Sea. The crossing of Persia is less than 1,000 miles, and this Russia might command by negotiation or force. Practically there is but this transit through Persia between St. Petersburgh and the Punjaub. Upon this line Russia could move half a million of men, while England, limited to transportation by water, could not hold her Indian Empire a month. This programme, of course, involves either the neutrality of the natives, or their approval of the invasion. The commercial injury to be inflicted upon Great Britain by the loss of her East Indian possessions would strengthen greatly the power and position of Northern Europe. It would relatively advance the shipping and planting interests of the United States. The feeling at the South toward those who govern England is not cordial. They suspect that hostility to the American cotton culture caused the first interference of Exeter Hall; and that England has omitted no effort to impair the success of our restoration. It is to be hoped the Czar will effect a diversion in our favor.

PARTY FEELING.

Without approving the position of Gen. Longstreet, it cannot be said that he has forfeited the popularity which he had so dearly won by declaring that there was but one party in the United States. There can be no question but that the theory of the Government has been settled by the war, so that those issues of construction which formerly divided parties have been authoritatively settled. It has been done by the North without respect to party, and if the fact be as thus stated the Democratic Party is responsible for acquiescence in every act of the Central Government. The Southern States have also acquiesced in the same construction. But there are radical differences between men who agree on this (Republican) basis. Mr. Seward was a founder of the Republican Party. You yourself have been a consistent member, but the difference between the conservative opinions entertained by yourself and Mr. Seward divide you much further from Mr. Stevens and Senator Wade than ever were the Whig and Democratic Parties from each other. The country will not fight over dead issues under the party organizations of the past. It will attend no "Midnight Review" of the skeleton parties which have died and passed away. These new issues must be fought on new battle-fields, and by now and [illegible] There is little doubt but that [illegible] will vote the Repub lican ticket. But while all Republicans agree that the Union is indissoluble, and that political rights must be accorded to all citizens without disqualification of color, there are other questions upon which men standing on the orthodox platform differ very widely. Our foreign policy, the cotton tax, confiscation, the tax on imports, the internal revenue system—shall the offices be filled with men of color? All these are questions which concern the constituencies North and South. Republicans will discuss and decide them. Other party names will fade from public consideration, and this subdivision of a dominant opinion will answer as well as any other organization to settle the pending issues which so much impede the restoration of public harmony. W. M. B.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Firemen's Interchange of Courtesies—Commencement at the State University—Congress—Hot Weather—Politics—Freedmen's State Convention.

From Our Own Corespondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

It may be remembered that several months ago the Firemen's Association of New-York City sent on a fine hose-carriage as a present to the fire companies of Columbia; but the beautiful and expensive present went down into the Atlantic with the *Andalusia*. That lost hose-carriage was replaced with another of similar style, and the new one was duly received and formally presented in Columbia last Friday. The delegation of New-York firemen who came on with the present was formally received and welcomed by the firemen's fraternity and by the Mayor of the city. They all ate, and drank, and made speeches together, and enjoyed themselves and the occasion hugely. Beyond the fact—the agreeable exchange and interchange of commonplace courtesies—there was nothing either said or done that is worthy of note as an item of news. A barbecue was given by the citizens in honor of the occasion, and an address was delivered by Col. MELTON, a young lawyer of this city; but the sentiments were not remarkable in any way that I could see.

The annual session of the University of South Carolina, in this city, closed with the commencement exercises on the 29th ult. The number of students is 94. There were no degrees conferred, owing to the fact that the existence of the institution in its present form dates only since the war, and there has not been time enough to attain degrees yet. The certificates of graduation in special schools amount to 100, distributed through the schools as follows: History, 36; English, 26; the classics, 16; mathematics, 8; natural philosophy, 6; ethics, 5; chemistry, 4. The faculty of this institution has hitherto been incomplete; but recent elections by the Board of Trustees has completed the corps of teachers, which is composed as follows: Hon. R. W. Barnwell, President and Professor of History; Prof. Wm. J. Rivers, Ancient Languages; Prof. A. Sachtleben, Modern Languages; Dr. M. La Borde, English Language; Rev. Dr. J. L. Reynolds, Ethics; Gen. E. P. Alexander, Mathematics; Dr. John LeConte, Natural and Mechanical Philosophy; Dr. Joseph LeConte, Chemistry; Col. A. C. Haskell, law; Dr. A. N. Talley, and Dr. JOHN T. Darby, medicine—making eleven professors, most of them of marked ability. A vacation of three months now follows, after which—on the first Monday in October—will commence the next scholastic year. It is hoped that the number of students will be largely increased at that time. The small number hitherto within the institution has been attributed to the depressed condition of the finances of the people. The large crop will relieve that condition, and thereupon the University will fill up.

The July session of Congress is looked to by our people with anxiety and distrust. The settled conviction is, that under the Military Bill, as now considered law, the movement of reconstruction is in a fair way to go on to completion; but Congress may reinterpret that law, and thus throw everything into pi again. And delay is felt to be not merely dangerous but destructive.

The first earnest and oppressive weather we have had this year has been within the past ten days. I cannot give the thermometrical range, but the temperature to the sense is to-day as hot as I have known it at this date; and it rarely ever gets more than a degree or two hotter than it is about the first of July. Yet, with all this high temperature, I have not heard of a single case of sunstroke, while in New-York City you have reported several. This comes, I take it, from the fact that your season is more sudden in its advent; and, beside, your working classes are frequently foreigners, who are ignorant of the means to prevent such consequences; and they are sometimes reckless even if they were not ignorant.

The freedmen of this city are beginning to move in the matter of nominations to represent them in the State Constitutional Convention, whenever that is ordered. That department of our local news promises soon to be interesting. A convention of freedmen is to be held in Columbia on the 10th inst.—rather, a State Convention that met in Charleston two months ago, and adjourned on account of imperfect representation, to meet here on the 10th. To represent this District (Richland) in that Convention the freedmen of the city have nominated five persons—two whites and three blacks. The two whites are JOHN CALDWELL, an old citizen of Columbia, a man of wealth and position, long known as the President of the South Carolina Railroad, and extensively identified with finance and the material interests of this State and the South generally; and C. H. BALDWIN, a merchant originally from the North, but resident here for perhaps twenty years. Both these men were strong Union men throughout the war. The three blacks—CHARLES THOMPSON, BEVERLY NASH and WM. MYERS—are respectable negroes, mechanics in Columbia, I believe. Of these men, white and black, I shall give further points when the occasion arrives. BOISE.

Proposed Standard of Money for All Europe.

The Paris *Débats* has a very long article on the advantages of having a similar standard of money all through Europe. The writer inquires why the convention lately adopted between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, should not be extended to the other States, and then goes on to express himself in these terms:

"On account of the constantly increasing popularity which the metrical system enjoys in the world, there is no doubt that, in order to obtain the general suffrages, the new coinage must be in intimate relation with that system, so eminently rational, of weights and measures. If, therefore, the constitution of the French money was closely in harmony with the metrical principle, everything tends to the belief that the French coinage would become the universal standard and be adopted as such. Unhappily the unity between the two is not perfect. With regard to the silver there is nothing to find fault with. The franc, expressly qualified as the monetary unit by the law, is in absolute accordance with the metrical system; it is a coin of the exact weight of five grammes, and it is decimal in its quality since its standard is 9-10 of fineness. A kilogramme of 5f. pieces makes exactly 200f. But the gold coinage is not so well arranged; it is very irregularly divided; the weight of a 20f. piece is 6 gr. 451c. and a fraction. With the best will in the world it is impossible to make such a coin coincide with the metrical system. This must be admitted to be a very serious objection against the generalization of the French 20f. piece. There is, however, one very powerful reason which recommends it: the value of this coin coincides, or very nearly so, with the gold money of several nations, high placed in the commercial and political world. The gold dollar is but very little more than 5f. in gold; and the pound sterling differs less st.ll from 25f. in French gold coinage. A slight deviation in these two pieces would bring them exactly to 5f. and 25f., so that, if France struck 25f. pieces, her gold money would have only one common denominator with that of the vast British Empire and the great American Republic. As to Russia, whose rouble is equal to 4f., the arrangement would be very easy with that Power, taking for point of departure a franc in gold, which should be the twentieth part of the French louis d'or. With other Powers, Germany for instance, uniformity would be more difficult to establish. The crown, which is the German gold coin since 1857, has little possible assimilation with the French pieces. The same applies to Portugal, the Ottoman Empire, Holland, the Scandinavian Kingdoms, Spain, and several other States."

A California Notability.

A correspondent of a San Francisco paper says:

"One of the notabilities of Tuolumne County, and, in fact, of California, is Dr. SNELL, of this place—a gentleman eighty years of age, a philanthropist, a philosopher, and a very eccentric man. He acts as physician and assayer without charge, not to the poor only, but also to those who could afford to pay, and he appears to have a profound ignorance of the value of money generally in this mercenary world. He delivers free lectures on scientific subjects; he gave a valuable library and geological collection to a society here for public use; and he complains that he was compelled to take them back. He has a genius for mechanics, and his chief ambition just now is to make billiard-balls of cast steel to supersede those made of ivory. He has been working at his problem for three years, and thinks it is near successful solution. The ivory billiard-balls are not perfect; the ivory, after being turned, will shrink a little on one side, so that the perfect rotundity is lost, the specific gravity is never in the exact centre, and the balls do not roll straight. Dr. SNELL has made hollow steel balls as light, as elastic, and as true in form as ivory, and certainly truer in specific gravity, and I see no reason why they should not be adopted, unless their dark color should be against them. They are made of two hemispheres, screwed together, and I presume the joint will not injure the elasticity. For the purpose of getting his hemispheres perfectly true, inside and out, and of equal thickness in the shell, Dr. SNELL had to invent a peculiar turning machine, which is certainly very ingenious and practical. The inventor, who spends three years to give pleasure to billiard players, has never handled the cue himself."

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Close of the Prosecution—Opening Address of the Counsel for the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning, Judge FISHER presiding.

Among the spectators in the Court-room to-day were Senator Chandler, Speaker Colfax and Representatives Ross, Perham, Washburne of Indiana, Van Horn of New-York, Eckley, Orth, Hubbard of West Virginia, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Mercur, Cullom, Dawes, Koontz, Washburn of Massachusetts, Cornell, Cobb and others.

Mr. Carrington said all due exertion had been made to secure the attendance of Mr. Duell to prove the cipher letter, but he could not be found, and they were willing to close the case if counsel for the defence would agree that Duell should be called at some future time.

Mr. Bradley said they could not agree to that.

Mr. Pierrepont said he supposed this was a question within the discretion of the Court.

Judge Fisher said all the practice had been that the prosecution must close the case. He had never heard of a rule of practice that allowed witnesses to be called for the prosecution after the defence had commenced the examination of their witnesses.

Mr. Carrington said they would then close the case but without prejudice to their right to submit a motion hereafter for the admission of Duell's testimony.

Mr. Bradley said now that the prosecution had closed, he desired to know if Susan Ann Jackson, Lee and Cleaver would be called for further cross-examination.

A protracted discussion ensued as to the agreement between counsel for the recall of the witnesses above-named, the defence contending that the prosecution had agreed to recall them, and the prosecution denying that they had so understood it.

The notes of the official reporter were finally appealed to, and it was held from the notes that there was no positive agreement.

Mr. Carrington said he had agreed that Rhoades should be recalled.

Mr. Pierrepont said that as there was some doubt as to the recall of Susan Ann Jackson, she could be recalled, but the prosecution would then put some additional questions to her also.

Mr. Bradley said the defence agreed to that.

Mr. Bradley then said before proceeding with his evidence he would move to strike out all evidence in relation to Jacob Thompson, as he had not been connected with the case at issue.

Judge Fisher said it was not worth while to cut the case to pieces now; let the defence go on and examine their witnesses, and all these points will come up for argument hereafter.

Mr. Bradley then submitted objections to other portions of the testimony, and the Court ruled that this was not the proper time to make the objection.

Mr. Pierrepont said all the evidence would be connected before the trial was over and at the proper time.

Judge Fisher said an application to put in additional testimony could be made at any time before the case was given to the jury.

The defence accepted the ruling of the Court.

Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., then opened the case for the defence, and said the time had at last arrived in this case when the prisoner could say something in support of his own innocence, and when not only his innocence may be shown, but the pure fame of his departed mother may be vindicated. The difficulty of at first summoning a jury was adverted to, and after complimentary remarks to the jury, Mr. Bradley said the attorneys for the defence came to the trial of this case in full confidence of the innocence of the prisoner. They had come to this conclusion not from sympathy, but after a full and candid investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the case. All that the prisoner asked was a full and fair trial, and he trusted the verdict of the jury would set at rest all the misunderstood circumstances of this case. Every prisoner was presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, and yet in this case the Assistant District-Attorney, in his opening remarks, held him up as a monster of iniquity.

Mr. Bradley then traced the tone of Mr. Wilson's argument, and argued that he had not proven what he, with an eloquent flourish, said he would prove. The accusation made against the prisoner had not been sustained, and he (Mr. Bradley) argued that all such arguments on the part of the prosecuting officer were out of place. He reminded the jury that in its moral aspect the crime was no more henious in the sight of the Judge of all mankind than the murder of the most obscure citizen. He depicted the horror of feeling that attended the assassination of President Lincoln, and he then referred to the fact of a conspiracy to murder, and that the prosecution endeavored to show that Surratt was the head and front of the conspiracy. There was no doubt but that Booth was in the conspiracy; there was no doubt that Payne was one of the conspirators, but there was a doubt as to the guilt of Harold and Atzerodt. As to Mrs. Surratt, it would be shown that at least a great error had been committed in that case, and they would prove the entire innocence of the prisoner. The conspiracy had not been traced back to 1863 as was promised it would be. Booth was the head and front of the conspiracy, and it was in evidence that the prisoner never made his acquaintance until 1865. The circumstances of introduction of Surratt to Booth were rehearsed, the character of the two men were described, and it was argued that Booth was just the man to corrupt one like Surratt. To prove the intimacy of Surratt and Booth, Weichman and John M. Lloyd were the two witnesses most depended upon by the prosecution. The defence would contradict Mr. Lloyd in many important particulars. Who was John M. Lloyd? A man who was a self-proclaimed, low, groveling drunkard; who was so drunk on April 14th that he did not know whether he fell down before Mrs. Surratt or not.

Mr. Bradley then detailed some of Lloyd's testimony, and said Mrs. Offut would be put upon the stand and would contradict his statements from a sober stand point. She will show who was present on April 14 and all that was said and done, and she will show what transpired as Mrs. Surratt drove away. It will be shown that Lloyd on the morning after the assassination denied what he has testified to on the stand, and called God to witness the truth of his denial. The next witness was Lewis J. Weichman, a clerk in the War Department and a quondam student of divinity—a man who was treated as a son by this murdered woman—a man whose dastard heart made him quake for the position in which he was placed, and he became the principal witness upon that other trial.

This man Weichman testified that he drove Mrs. Surratt to the country, and that on the way they went to Lloyd's, and that Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt whispered to each other; but this is falsified by the testimony of Lloyd himself. It will be proved that it was not one of the conspirators who called at Mrs. Surratt's on the night of April 14. It will be proven also that Mrs. Surratt did not answer the door on that night; that she never said the murder of Mr. Lincoln was a punishment upon this people for their pride and licentiousness; that the conversation detailed by Weichman as having taken place at the breakfast table on April 15 had no place except in the brain of the witness. What transpired at the Station-house will be shown, and it will be proven that Weichman was at all times under arrest. The statements and confessions of this witness will also be shown, and it will be proven that he was intimate with the conspirators. It will be shown, also, that the information he obtained, by virtue of his office at the War Department, which could be of benefit to the rebels, was communicated to blockade runners. The man's character will be fully shown. These two witnesses, Lloyd and Weichman, are the principal ones to prove the conspiracy, and then they attempt to prove that Surratt was here on that night. It is necessary to prove his presence here, or all charges of guilt fall to the ground. The first witness to prove this is Sergeant Joseph M. Dye, the dreamer.

Now assuming that Dye did see these men whom he described, we will show to the jury who the men he described were. We will produce the man who looked in the carriage, and the man who called the time—ten minutes past ten—in an audible tone of voice. We will further prove the record of Dye's indictment as a counterfeiter, and we will show that he never had the conversation with Mrs. Surratt, as sworn to.

Who else do they produce? David C. Reed, a gambler for twenty years. If allowed, we will contradict him out of his own mouth, and will prove his indictment for a criminal offence, and will prove him to be unworthy of belief. As to Casper's testimony, it is so indistinct that it is unnecessary to attempt to contradict him.

Another is John Lee, and him we will contradict by showing that he stated that he never saw and never knew John Surratt on the day before testifying; and it will be shown that he never saw John Surratt; it will be shown that he is not entitled to any credit upon his oath.

Another witness is Mr. E. S. Cleaver, just fresh from the jail, admitted to bail since the jury was sworn, but originally committed for a crime of murder, committed in the vilest manner upon a little girl. This man, after being manipulated by that most infamous of all criminals—Sanford Conover, *alias* Dunham—comes here and swears he saw Surratt here on April 14. A worthy successor to Cleaver on the witness stand was Benjamin W. Vanderpool, who says he is a member of the New-York Bar. It will be shown that this witness asserted that he never saw John Surratt; that he was summoned here and did not come voluntarily; that he was not a partner of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer in New-York, but was allowed to keep his desk there; that he could not have seen an afternoon performance at Metropolitan Hall, because there were no afternoon performances there, and it will be shown that he was utterly infamous. It will be shown that Mr. Shaffer sent duplicate telegrams to the prosecution and the defence setting forth Vanderpool's infamy, and that this knowledge was not given to the jury.

As to the testimony of Wood, the barber, it will be shown that he is mistaken. Mr. Bradley reviewed at length the testimony of other witnesses brought forward to prevent the defence proving an *alibi*, and said he would prove that it was false or mistaken in all particulars. The defence would prove that John Surratt was in Canada in 1865, and went thence to Europe, and after two years he is found in the Papal States. It is claimed that he received $200,000 from the Confederate Government, and yet he is so poor that he is compelled to seek service as a private soldier. At the end of two years he is lodged in jail here as one of the assassination conspirators, and is shut out from the world, and his tale is known to no one except his counsel. His tale is plain and simple, and will be developed. He will be traced from Richmond in March, 1865, to Montreal in April. It is conceded that he paid his bill at the hotel there on April 12, and we will show that he was not near Washington except when brought back here in the *Swatara*. We will show where Surratt was on April 14 and 15, and will show that he was not within four hundred miles of Washington. It will be shown that he went to a certain town and registered his name John Harrison, and that he remained there to attend to a mission he was intrusted with, and was there on April 14. It will be shown that the register of that hotel has mysteriously disappeared. He will be followed back to Montreal, when he arrived there on April 18. Facts and circumstance will be shown to conclusively demonstrate that Surratt could not have got to the places named for the purpose of covering up his tracks. It will be shown that while Surratt was in Montreal, after the assassination, he was not allowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and he was not aware of his mother's peril until the event of her execution, and he then wanted to hasten to Washington to give himself up, but was not permitted to do so. It will be shown that he first heard that he was implicated in the assassination in Albany, and that he then turned back to Montreal. He did not flee for fear, but because he knew that justice dropped her scales when she entered that building at the foot of Four-and-a-Half-street. As to the handkerchief, of which so much has been said, it will be shown that it was not dropped by Surratt, but by an officer of the Government who was in pursuit, and who carried it with him for a purpose. It will be shown that the Government knew that the officer dropped the handkerchief, but did not choose to divulge it.

The defence would also show the agreement between the conspirators, signed by them, and upon which neither the name of Mrs. Surratt nor of John Surratt appears. This agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirator, contains the genuine signatures in which they pledged themselves to commit this act of assassination, and upon that neither the name of John Surratt nor Mrs. Surratt appears; and after these things are shown the jury cannot be asked to say that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

At the close of Mr. Bradley's remarks, the Court, at 12:30 took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, tells the following story: The Summerville train yesterday morning ran into a negro at about four miles from this city. The train was making about 15 miles an hour, and the negro, when struck by the cow-catcher, was thrown about 15 feet in the air, falling on the engine, between the back of the cow-catcher and the boiler. By the time that the train could be stopped, he was in a lively condition and was complaining that the boiler burned him. The poor fellow was cut upon the foot and head; but he was able to walk, and his injuries are not in any way dangerous.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "This side of the mountains we hear of nothing new in mining operations. In the State of Nevada there is great activity in that branch of industry. The Virginia, Gold Hill, Austin, Belmont and Owyhee papers all speak most hopefully of the prospects of their respective sections. There is not a whisper of dull or hard times. The roads are filled with merchandise and machinery for new mills, and the returns of bullion are steadily increasing."

Gen. ORD has replied to an inquiry from the President of the Mississippi Teachers' Convention, that the assembling of a Teachers' Convention is in no wise prohibited in any orders from him. On the contrary, he says, the Commanding General cordially approves what is supposed to be the object of the Convention, and so long as it confines itself to its legitimate objects, it will receive the hearty support of the military authorities.

The Fourth was remarkable, in Boston and vicinity, for an unusual amount of crime, some of which was of an atrocious nature. It comprised at least one murder, one assault of a very dangerous character, a homicide, alleged to have been accidental, and a riot of considerable magnitude, in addition to the usual number of petty disturbances consequent upon too intense a degree of independent ardor.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "The general condition of the State is satisfactory. The labor movement, directed by short-sighted and soulless demagogues against the interests of the laborer and the capitalist alike, is now the chief of our evils; and it is to be hoped that the good sense of the people will detect and frustrate the designs of the disorganizers before they come to a head."

The projected organ of the Congregational Church in the West, the *Advance*, is now declared to be a fixed fact. All the preliminary arrangements have been made, and the publication will be entered upon at an early day. Rev. W. W. PATTON, D. D., of Chicago, is to be the editor of the new journal, a gentleman eminently qualified for the position.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Rev. B. F. MORRIS committed suicide by hanging in Springfield, Ohio, on the 28th ult. He was a son of the late United States Senator THOMAS MORRIS, and brother to Hon. JONATHAN D. MORRIS, who represented, for two terms, the Clermont District in Congress, was aged 55 years, and left a wife, three daughters and two sons, some of whom have been living with him in Washington City, where he has been filling a Department clerkship of late, and engaged also in literary pursuits. It has, for some time, been observed that his mental as well as physical powers were decaying.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: Hon. LAUREN S. UPSON, Surveyor-General of California, has received a telegram from Washington informing him of his appointment as Surveyor-General of Arizona. His selection for that responsible position in a vast Territory, wherein no public surveys have yet been made, is a distinguished and deserved compliment to the eminent degree of ability displayed by him in the discharge of his official duties as United States Surveyor-General of California.

The Paris *Kentuckian* of the 3d inst. says: We have been permitted to peruse a letter just received from Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. The letter was received from Paris, and states that he is tired of the hubbub of the Exposition, and contemplated leaving for Switzerland. He will sail for Canada in September with his family. He sends his best wishes to all his friends.

Mr. GEORGE SHIELD, of Cincinnati, a well-known builder of engines, died on the 3d inst. quite suddenly of dropsy, at the age of 56 years. He was the inventor of several valuable improvements in engines and street water-pipe valves.

The Connecticut Senate has elected Messrs. EDWARD I. SANFORD, of New-Haven, and MILES T. GRANGER, of North Canaan, Judges of the Superior Court by sixteen votes in a total of seventeen. The House will doubtless concur.

The Chicago *Staats Zeitung* has been purchased by A. C. HESING, Esq., and Mr. HERMANN RASTER, of New-York, has accepted the position of chief editor.

Personal.

We have been requested to publish the following notice:

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York, expects to sail for England next Wednesday, accompanied by his daughter. He will shortly issue a brief Pastoral to his clergy and laity on the subject of his absence, and asking their prayers for his safe return. He cordially approves of the officiating of any Bishop whom the clergy may wish to call in for any special occasion. The Standing Committee of the Diocese have concurred in a recommendation that the annual Convention be postponed until some day in November. The Bishop's address in London will be to the care of HENRY STEVENS, Esq., No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

School Boys vs. School Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The boys of our excellent City High School entered upon their Summer vacation in June. The girls of the Ward Schools are promised their's in July. Can you inform us why this distinction is made? Surely not because boys need a longer vacation than girls, for they are not only generally physically stronger, but have opportunities for bodily exercise which our daughters do not enjoy. Beside, it is the custom to dismiss these very boys daily, at least one hour earlier than the girls. Now I would not shorten by one day the annual vacation granted to these young gentlemen. On the contrary I would, if I could, multiply their holidays, and do away with home studies, but would demand these and greater privileges for their sisters. Again, I ask, why should boys be more favored than girls?

A FATHER OF GIRLS.

THE HIGHEST FOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.—Within thirty miles of this city there is a fountain throwing a stream of water higher than any other on this continent—probably in the world. We allude to the one recently completed and put in operation by Mr. S. B. HUNT, at his beautiful country seat, Maple Grove, in Bennington. Mr. HUNT has tapped a mountain spring about three and a half miles from his residence, at an elevation of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and conducts the water through pipe six inches in diameter to a basin about one hundred feet in diameter, and four feet and a half deep. The water may be let on through a variety of jets. The one in use on Wednesday was a plain one and a quarter inch nozzle, and the height of the column of water thrown was one hundred and fifty-four feet. It is truly a magnificent sight to see that body of water continuously rising or rather maintained at that height. Mr. HUNT has expended $20,000 in the construction of the fountain.—*Troy Times*, July 1.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Immigration.

The following table shows the number of immigrants arrived at this port during the past month:

Port.	No. of ships.	Passengers subject to bond.	Not subject to bond.	Total.
Liverpool	27	14,228	410	14,638
London	5	1,252	38	1,290
Glasgow	5	2,686	45	2,731
Havre	4	1,188	36	1,224
Hamburg	10	5,044	5	5,049
Bremen	24	11,825	350	12,175
Antwerp	6	1,351	4	1,355
Rotterdam	3	545	6	551
Madeira	1	12	6	12
Total	85	38,131	894	39,025
Sailing Vessels	44	12,312	117	12,429
Steamers	41	25,819	777	59,596
Total	85	38,131	894	39,025

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MCBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

A CHERRY-STREET BURGLARY.

During the temporary absence of HENRY STANBROUGH and his wife from their residence, No. 7 Cherry-street, from Wednesday to Saturday, a burglarious entrance was effected, when the thief deliberately searched the premises for plunder, and finding a complete suit of clothes in a wardrobe, proceeded to change his apparel, leaving his old garments in one of the bed-rooms and escaped. Officer FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested DAVID LANE on Saturday night on a charge of committing the burglary, he having the stolen suit of clothes on his person, and the acting magistrate committed him for trial. He is 19 years of age, and a caulker.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Yesterday was the least prolific of any of the Sunday sessions of the Court. The list of drunken and disorderly persons was unusually meagre, and there were only two cases of felonies.

LOSS OF A ROWBOAT.

PATRICK BRUTON tells the story of a lost rowboat belonging to himself and BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER, by saying that on the 30th of June last the boat was placed on the staging at the foot of East Seventeenth-street, where he and his partner keep their boats, and on that morning he saw MICHAEL MCCOY, ANDREW MULHANE and another man row off with the boat. He called to them, and they replied that they had hired the boat of his partner—a statement which he subsequently ascertained to be false. The men rowed away with the boat, and nothing more was seen of it until Saturday last, when it was found above Hell Gate, in the East River, and BRUTON caused the arrest of MCCOY, the other man not being found. McCoy was committed in default of $500 to answer the charge of grand larceny.

SNEAK THIEVES.

On the 5th of July, two small boys, named THOMAS BURNS and HUGH MADDEN, entered the room of Mr. and Mrs. MINZEL, at No. 302 West Seventeenth-street, during the absence of its occupants, and stole a watch-chain and jewelry, of the value of $80. Caught by their own incautious confession of the theft, the boys were arrested and brought before the Court, where they cried lustily, but apparently were moved thereto rather by fear than contrition. They were both committed in default of bail to answer for grand larceny.

EXCISE CASES.

Yesterday morning Officers IMMEN and BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested FRANCIS SCHMIDT, No. 78 Third-avenue, for a violation of the Excise Law, in selling liquor on Sunday, alleging that they found eight men in SCHMIDT's place, drinking lager. A further charge was preferred against SCHMIDT of assault and battery upon Officer IMMAN, it appearing he had used forcible means to prevent the officer from entering his saloon. The accused was held on both charges.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
18—Stocks vs. Russell.
26—Oppenhayn vs. Bull.
38—Price vs. Price.
45—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Man. Co.
46—Butler vs. De Mariel.
47—Kinney vs. Kinney.
64—Kinpier vs. Kinnier.
65—Richardson vs. Richardson.
69—Moore vs. Haskell.
70—Walter vs. Boardman.
72—Robinson vs. Cavanagh.
93—Edwards vs. Jackson.
101—Van Bueren vs. Phelps, Jr.
102—Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer.
104—Honan vs. Chapman.
120—Richards vs. Butler.
122—Zaun vs. Zaun.

Nos.
128—In the matter of the receivership of the Columbian Ins. Co.
130—Andrews vs. Wolfberg.
136—Palmer vs. Lacy.
157—In the matter of the application of Hills et ale vs. The St. Columbus R. C. Total Abstinence Society.
159—Clineman vs. Britton.
168—Davis vs. French.
173—Stuyvesant vs. Stuyvesant.
179—— vs. ——.
180—— vs. ——.
184—— vs. ——.
139—— vs. ——.
191—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
32—Bailey vs. Waite.
3—Noonan vs. Keenan.
5—Trainor vs. Brinkerhoff.
4—DeCamp vs. O'Neil.
12—Wendt vs. Wise.
—Jaudon vs. Morgan.
—Carpenter vs. Tilton.
—Renner vs. Simpson.
—Burke vs. Dunshee.
—Pratt vs. Wells.

Nos.
69—Walton vs. Froese.
70—Cordts vs. Ochiltree.
71—Gilmore vs. Bruce.
72—McDonald vs. McAnans.
73—McGinnis vs. O'Leary.
74—Pottier vs. Burns.
75—Same vs. Same.
76—Same vs. Same.
77—Wightman vs. Green.
78—Thomas vs. Huntman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SEIZURE OF LAGER-BEER.—In obedience to Superintendent KENNEDY's order, published in yesterday's TIMES, Roundsman MCDOUGALL and Officer GOODELL, of the Ninth Precinct police, stopped a lager-beer wagon belonging to CHAS. STIENWICK, of 196 Stanton-street, which vehicle was loaded with twenty-five kegs of lager-beer. The beverage was *en route* to a picnic party of fun-loving Germans on board a barge lying at the pier foot of Christopher-street, North River. The officers directed the driver to return to his brewery with his beer, which he did, and the picnic folks were left disconsolate and thirsty for the remainder of the day. Four demijohns, belonging to a man named SCHOTT, of East Twelfth-street, and intended for the same excursion, were also stopped in an express wagon and sent back.

NATIONAL GUARD PROMOTION.—Col. BRINKER, of the First Regiment, National Guard Cavalry, has tendered the position of Major in his regiment to Capt. WM. F. MOLLER of Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY's staff, but the flattering offer has been declined. On Saturday Capt. MOLLER received notification from the Cavalry Brigade commander that he had been promoted to the rank of Brigade Engineer on the staff. Major MOLLER is a young but enthusiastic member of the National Guard, and his rapid promotion proves him deserving.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—Coroner WILDEY held an *ante-mortem* examination of JOHN HALEY, who was struck by MIKE SWEENEY, on the night of the 4th, during a quarrel. HALEY was intoxicated at the time and was taken home in a helpless condition and apparently suffering from internal injuries. The evidence did not show how these injuries were inflicted, and the jury rendered an open verdict. HALEY is not considered in a dangerous condition.

CASUALTIES.—MAURICE BRUCKMAN, aged 24 years, and residing at No. 33 Bowery, accidentally fell through the hatchway of No. 6 Centre-street, on Saturday, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... M. FREEMAN, of No. 74 John-street, and EDWARD SABLE, a boy of 11 years, were thrown from a wagon in Centre-street, and sustained slight injuries.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—A party of corner loungers, numbering a dozen or more, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, assaulted and violently used Officer GILDERSLEEVE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. They had assembled at the corner of Grand and First streets, E. D., and when ordered to disperse, refused, responding to the officer's effort to enforce his command by tripping him. While falling, one seized his club and bestowed it on the officer's head, and another used his teeth on the thumb of the discomfited man. While this abuse was in course of proceeding, two other officers of the Precinct started for the rescue, but on being discovered approaching, the assailants fled. The wounds inflicted are considerable, and although GILDERSLEEVE is a powerful man, he was unequal to the task attempted on account of superiority of numbers. Subsequent to the assault, one of the party, MICHAEL LANEGAN, surrendered, bearing marks of the affray. He was locked up.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—JOHN KELLY, aged 13 years, JAMES S. CASSEY, aged 12 years, and JOHN YOUNG, aged 16 years, were arrested by Officer DUGAN, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on Saturday night, on the charge of forcing open the candy-store of WM. H. GORDON, No. 114 Fulton-street, and stealing therefrom about $6 worth of candy. The property was found in their possession. They were held for a hearing.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—JAMES LEERY was arrested by Officer MCCARTY, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a roll of bills, containing $185, from MOSES NORRIS, while in the public house of MICHAEL FOSTER, corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street, on Saturday. The money was not recovered, but the accused was held for a hearing.

NEW-JERSEY.

INQUESTS.—Coroner WARREN, on Saturday night, held an inquest on the body of the boy BRADY, who died, as alleged, under suspicious circumstances, at the Hudson County Alms-house. Death was caused by typhoid fever.... An inquest was held yesterday on the man O'NEIL, found drowned at the Erie Dock, as already reported. The testimony proved that deceased came to his death accidentally. The unknown man killed on the New-Jersey Railroad Saturday morning, has been identified as a resident of New-Brunswick, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

A FREE FIGHT.—A disgraceful free fight occurred yesterday afternoon in the rear yard of the house No. 266 Wayne-street, occupied by CON. MURPHY. It had its origin in the fact that a man named KANE undertook to chastise a child named MANY, when the father and uncle of the child set upon KANE and his friends rallied to his support, calling out others on the MANY side, and the fight became general, but was finally quelled by the Police. KANE's head was cut, and the MANY's, JOHN and OWEN, were arrested and will undergo an examination this morning.

PLAYING BALL ON SUNDAY.—Seven New-York boys, respectively named Michael Gallagher, Patrick Sullivan, John Gallagher, Francis Ford, James Wallis, James Devine and Charles Kelly, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with playing ball. They will be brought before the Recorder this morning.

ALLEGED THEFT.—JOHN R. JONES and ROBERT P. ROBERTS were arrested in Jersey City, on Saturday night, on suspicion of having stolen from a car on the Central Railroad a carpet-bag found in their possession. They were held for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 6, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜
75,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	108⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '65, New	107⅜
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	108⅜
10,000	do	108⅜
3,000	U. S.5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅜
1,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Ser.	107⅜
1,000	do	107⅜
150,000	do ....2d Ser.	107
5,250	do 3d Ser...S'll	106¾
5,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	105
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s x-c	66
3,000	do	66¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	63¾
5,000	do	63¾
13,000	do	63⅝
3,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	54
2,000	N. Car. 6s....New	54
40,000	Missouri 6s	95¾
1,000	do	95½
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾
50,000	do	27½
10,000	do ....2d call	27½
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	104
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M	90¼
1,000	M. C. 8s, N. Bs.	110¾
2,000	N. J. Cen. 1stM.	103
1,000	C. & N. W. 1.Bs.	90
5,000	G. Wt.R. 2d M	73
5,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	85
1,000	Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	79¼
18	Bank of Amer	136½
25	Metropolitan B'k	127
18	Fourth Nat. Bank	105
10	Bk. of Com	115
200	Adams Express	67¾
100	do ....2d call	68
100	Wells & Fargo Ex	64
10	Am. Ex. Co	65
7	U. S. Ex. Co	70
25	Mer. U. Ex. 30 ⅌ cent. paid	17
100	do	19
50	do	17¾
600	West. U. Tel	45¾
50	do	45⅞
100	do	46
100	Quick. Min. Co	32
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	63¾

200	Mariposa Min	9¾
600	do	10
200	Mar. Pref	24
100	do	24¼
500	do ....2d call	24½
400	Boston W. P.	23
100	do	23
200	do b30	23
100	do	22¾
100	do ....2d call	23
200	Atlantic Mail	107¼
100	Pacific Mail	141
5	do	141¼
50	N. Y. Central	105
100	do b10	105¼
100	do	105½
700	do ..2d call..s60	105
100	do b10	105¼
100	do	105⅜
300	do b10	105⅝
200	Erie Railroad	67¾
600	do	68
100	do ....2d call	68
100	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
100	do b30	86⅜
40	Erie R. Pf	77
200	Hud. R. R.	110
200	Reading R.	111⅜
600	M. S. & N. I.	81⅝
1100	do	81⅜
500	do ....2d call	82⅜
8	Mich. Cen	111
100	do	110¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
100	do	122
100	do	122⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	46
500	do. 2d call..s30	46
100	do	46⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. Prf	67⅛
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	121⅝
100	Chic. & R. I.	97
100	do	96⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. R..b30	44⅜
200	do	44⅜
200	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛
100	do	49⅜
1000	do	50
200	do	50⅜
100	do	50½
100	Tol. W. & W. Pr	71⅜
100	do	71
100	do ....2d call	71⅜
100	Pitts. F.W. & C.R.	100⅜
200	do	100⅞
200	do ....2d call	100⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛
100	Wells Fargo Ex	64⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co...c	31⅝
100	do	31⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co	9¾
100	Mar. Min. Pr	24⅛
800	West. U. Tel	45¾
1300	N. Y. Cen	105
200	do b10	105⅛
800	do	105⅜
600	Erie R.	67⅛
100	do	67⅛
200	do	67⅛
100	do b10	67⅛
400	do c	67⅛
100	Hudson R.	110
100	Adams Ex. Co	68
600	Tol.. W. & W.	49
100	do	49⅛
200	do	49⅜

100	Mil. & St.P. Pr	64
200	do	64⅛
300	do	64⅜
100	do b30	64⅛
600	do	64⅜
300	M. So. & N. I.	81
100	do	81⅜
600	do	81⅝
100	do c	81⅛
300	do b10	81⅜
200	do b5	81⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts	86
200	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅜
100	do b3	96⅜
400	Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
100	do	45⅜
200	do	45¾
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	67
100	do	67⅛
800	Reading R.	109⅞
200	do b15	110

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	27¾
2,000	do	27⅝
5,000	do c	27¾
100	Boston W. P...b10	22⅝
200	do b10	22¾
100	Cum. Coal	37
100	Mar Min Co	10
100	Mar. Pref	24¾
200	do	24½
100	do s10	24
200	do	24
100	Pacific Mail	141⅜
100	do b30	141⅜
800	West. U. Tel	46⅝
100	do b10	46⅝
600	do	46⅜
100	do b5	46⅝
300	do	46⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	107⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	105⅜
1400	Erie R.	68⅛
1300	do	68
200	do b10	68⅛
600	do b3	68⅛
400	Chic.& N.W. P.	67⅛

400	Reading R.	110⅞
200	do b30	111
200	Tol., W. & W.	51
300	Mil. & St. P.	44⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	64⅜
100	do	64⅛
200	do	64⅜
200	do b10	64⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅞
800	M. S. & N. I.	83
500	Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
800	do	86⅜
800	do	86⅜
800	do c	86⅜
1300	do	86⅞
2500	do	87
500	do b3	87⅛
400	do c	87
200	Ill. Cen	122
800	Chi. R. I. & P.	97
100	do b15	97⅛
200	do	97
300	do b3	97
500	Chic & N. W.	46
200	do b3	46

MONDAY, July 8—1 A. M.

The trade of the past week embraced only five business days. The holiday interruption made rather a dull week. A large number of merchants left town on Tuesday and Wednesday, not to return until this morning. The interruption was less noticeable in Bank and on the Stock Exchange and at the Treasury. The Banks and Treasury paid out a very large amount of July Dividend Money, including several millions for the Western States, two of which, Indiana and Iowa, paid off part of the principal of their respective debts. The collection and reinvestment of this money and the conversion of the U. S. Gold Interest into currency made an active time in Wall-street, and added largely to the demand for the Public Funds at advancing rates. The Money market, already as cheap as could be desired, was made easier in supply, and this, in turn, contributed to the buoyancy of the Stock Exchange. The weather continues all that could be wished for, so far as the Wheat harvest and the growing crops of Corn and Cotton are concerned, and the best calculations made on the Fall trade, and its attendant Railway traffic are likely to be realized.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange shows a further general advance since Saturday week. The upward speculation so long kept back by a prevailing, and up to near the close of June, successful bearish movement on the Exchange, and also by the partial uncertainty of the harvest, appears to move forward in spite of repeated efforts to turn the advancing prices—some of these being participated in even by some of the Brokers and Jobbers who led the first rise two or three weeks ago. Each reaction of 1@2 ⅌ cent. has been followed thus far by higher prices than before, and the competition in Erie Common Stock has been especially interesting and the price elastic. New-York Central, Rock Island and Reading, among the Dividend class, attract large orders, and show a further advance on the week's business, while the Northwest Stocks and Wabash and St. Paul are rapidly shaping to the same buoyant speculation which carried them from 10 to 15 ⅌ cent. higher than at present last Summer. Michigan Southern marks another rise of 6 ⅌ cent., and from exceptional causes, heretofore referred to, may go much higher. On Saturday Cleveland and Pittsburgh attracted increased attention. On the Western Telegraph Stock there is a further rise of 1½ ⅌ cent.

The Fiscal Year having closed on the 30th ult., and our trade tables for the port of New-York made full, (June semi-official,) in last Monday's paper, we now resume our comparative figures as for the calendar year, beginning the fresh tables with Jan. 1, 1867.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,971,793, against the total entries of $3,202,498 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,541,893, against $2,200,013 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,534,861, against $1,630,730 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,623,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,954 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,421.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,388	June 8	$4,225,686
February	25,494,290	June 15	4,995,809
March	21,367,107	June 22	5,366,112
April	25,361,891	June 29	4,370,547
May	21,475,521	July 6	4,971,793
Total since Jan. 1			$138,481,837
Against same date 1866			162,942,483
Decrease since Jan. 1			$24,461,646

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	June 5	$2,437,899
February	15,452,506	June 12	3,829,387
March	20,475,226	June 19	3,085,804
April	17,863,596	June 26	2,928,644
May	13,303,545	July 3	3,541,893
Total since Jan. 1			$97,367,347
Against same date, 1866			107,184,418
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,817,071
Gold, July 6, 1867			139 ⅌ cent.
Gold, July 7, 1866			153⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

January	$2,728,762	June 8	$2,216,821
February	2,124,161	June 15	2,789,963
March	1,891,141	June 22	582,390
April	2,261,283	June 29	1,140,098
May	9,043,154	July 6	1,534,861
Total since Jan. 1			$26,309,634
Against same date 1866			47,249,906
Decrease since Jan. 1			$20,940,272

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	May	1,194,879
February	1,739,898	June	2,782,316
March	1,913,973	July 4	817,270
April	3,162,783		
Total since Jan. 1			$14,093,428
Against same date 1866			19,111,308
Decrease since Jan. 1			$5,017,880

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,682
July 6	1,623,000	July 6	5,669,900
Total	$61,979,511	Total	$34,300,329
To date, 1866	70,372,572	To date, 1866	26,910,448

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	138⅛@139
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾@111⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜ with div.@108⅛ x. c.
First Series, 7-30s	106⅛@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	106⅛@107⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	100⅜@102⅛
New-York Central	104⅜@105⅛
New York and Erie	66⅜@68⅛
Rock Island	95⅜@97⅛
Michigan Southern	78 @84⅛
Illinois Central	121⅞@121⅞
Hudson River	109⅞@109⅞
Northwestern	43⅜@46⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	100⅛@100⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85⅜@87
Reading	109⅞ with div.@106⅛ x-d.
Northwestern Preferred	64⅛@67⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅛@27⅛
Mariposa Preferred	24⅛@24⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	121⅛@121⅞
Pacific Mail	140⅛@141
Western Union Telegraph	44⅞@46⅜

The Gold Room ruled comparatively steady Saturday. The sales were at 139@138⅞@139 ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was not abundant, but this circumstance failed to advance the market to the best sales of Friday. The Export demand for the day's steamers was $1,012,361, making for the whole week $1,534,861. The Customs demand for the five business days of the week amounts to $1,623,000. The Treasury Office paid out on the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt $5,669,000, from which the Banks gain in their Specie since last Monday about $3,000,000. Their general Deposit line is up $5,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is in Greenbacks, and they have increased their Loans, chiefly no doubt on the Public Funds, about $5,000,000 since last Monday.

The Money Market for the week closed at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on pledge of the Public Funds, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on other Stocks.

The Public Funds were again firm, but with less excitement than on Friday.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $326,000; Gold Notes, $336,000; total receipts, $1,138,820 08; total payments, $1,595,613 15; balance, $130,492,491 66.

The Railway Market was under continued excitement. The market opened lower than on Friday night, and there was some disposition manifested to make lower quotations for Erie, New-York Central and most of the Western Roads before the first regular Boards. But the list soon after assumed a steady tone, and later in the day firmer prices, with a special demand for Michigan Southern Shares, which advanced to 84@84⅛ ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were ⅛@1 ⅌ cent. higher on Western Union Telegraph Shares and ½ ⅌ cent. higher on Pacific Mail. Among the Western Roads attracting attention were the Toledo and Wabash, which sold up to 51 ⅌ cent. for the Common and 71½ ⅌ cent. for the Preferred, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, which sold at 44⅛ for the Common and 65 ⅌ cent. for the Preferred.

No Second Boards were held in the afternoon. The dealings continued in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange and on the Street until 4 o'clock, and the closing quotations were as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	Northwest	45⅜	46⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅛	N. West Pref	67⅛	67⅝
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Rock Island	96⅞	97⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100⅜
Erie	67⅜	68⅛	Pacific Mail	140⅛	141
Hudson	110	†109⅜	Quicksilver	32	32
Reading	109⅞	106⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅝	46⅛
Mich. Southern	81⅜	84⅛	Adams Express	68	68
Illinois Central	121⅞	121⅞	Ohio Certificates	27⅛	27⅛
Pittsburgh	86⅛	87	American Gold	138⅛	139
Tenn. 6s. new	63⅝	63⅝	Bills on London	110¼	110¼

†Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	137	5-20's 1867, new issue	107⅛
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	137	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup. 1868	137	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	109⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1874	106
500 & 1,000, '81	109⅜	End. coupon, 1874	106
5 20, reg., 1862	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104⅛	Ind. 2½ ⅌ c.	85
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1872	99	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1873	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874	99	Georgia 6s	84
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1875	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	97⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1877	99	North Carolina 6s	54
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1868	93	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	53⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1871	91⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	53⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c., 1874	98	Missouri 6s	95⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	98	Missouri Pac. R. iss	95⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	California 7s	118
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	Connecticut 5s	90
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	100⅛	Rhode Island 6s	98
Indiana 5s	92		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	121	Hanover	112
Manhattan	135	Irving	104
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	127
America	136	Corn Exchange	121
City	200	Continental	101
National	110	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	114⅛	Impt'rs. & Traders'	113
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Park	140
Broadway	227	Central National	107
Ocean	101	Fourth National	105
Chatham	140	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Han. & St. Jo conv	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Lack & W Bs	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	107	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
Erie 1st mort. 1876	98	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78⅛
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	98	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	98	Tol. & W.'n S. F.	81
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	88	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	81
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	72⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	Gal. & Chic. Ext	99⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.,s.f.'85	101⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101⅛
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	107	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102⅛
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	101
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	108	Pitts. Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	93⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts. Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	82
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	99	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ⅌ c.	98	Chi. & Alton Income	86
Pacific R. 7s.guar.by Mo	95	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	112⅛	Peninsula R.R. bonds	84
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	74
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st mort	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M.Inc.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	88		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 4,299 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 187,710 bushels Corn, 52,481 bushels Oats, 65 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 77 pkgs. Cut Meats, 181 pkgs. Lard, and 624 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and fair request at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 151 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for and quoted steady, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in limited supply and without essential change in price, though holders of the better grades evince more firmness. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ⅌ ℔., on sales and resales of 1,650 bales, against receipts of 1,119 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,954
Receipts last week	6,760
Receipts preceding week	8,648
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	379,524
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	607,086
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,525
Exports since Jan. 1	318,350
Exports since Sept. 1	436,823
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	82,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,816,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,461,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	205,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand to-day, and desirable lots, especially of fresh ground, have been held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$8; very poor to good Extra State at $7 90@$9 75; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 45@$10 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$8 00
Extra State	7 90	@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 10	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 45	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65	@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 75	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50	@17 00

Southern Flour continues in slack demand; sales have been reported of 270 bbls., at $9@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11@$15 75 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $10 25@$14 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more request, at from $6@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 2,100 bbls. and sacks, at $11@$14 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather more demand, and somewhat steadier as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 20; common No. 1 do. at about $2 30; new Amber Georgia at $3 20, and White California at $2 85@$2 86 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and purchased at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 08 for poor to good new Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 10 for nearly pure yellow do.; 87½c.@$1 02 for unsound and damp, and $1 05@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, $1 40@$1 45 for Canada, and $1 50 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,100 bushels. Barley is quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in better request, including New Western at from 71c.@87c. for the whole range; State at 85c.@87c.; Southern at 85½c.@86½c.; Canada at 76c.@80c. ⅌ bushel; sales 101,000 bushels. There were also 6,300 bushels Canada Peas sold at $1 18 ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats, laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Friday, July 5, 1867:

John Cody, Buffalo, Corn; E. C. Willard, Buffalo, Corn; Wm. Walker, Buffalo, Corn; J. F. Perry, Buffalo, Corn; City of Washington, Rochester, Oats, Flour, &c.; W. W. Potter, Buffalo, Corn; Great North, Malt, &c.; George, Buffalo, Corn; Mary, Buffalo, Corn; Fashion, Buffalo, Oats; French Fairchild, Buffalo, Barley, Malt, &c.; Galt, Buffalo, Corn; J. L. Schulkoff, Buffalo, Oats; A. A. Bradley, Buffalo, Corn; Cahawba, Oswego, Oats, &c.; P. J. Thomas, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; Albert Helser, Buffalo, Corn; Palmyra, Buffalo, Corn; J. Throckmorton, Buffalo, Corn; Z. C. Tost, Buffalo, Corn; Dr. Peter Failing, Buffalo, Corn; Cumberland, Buffalo, Corn; John M. Elrone, Buffalo, Corn; Baltic, Buffalo, Oats; Alleghany, Buffalo, Corn, &c.; Contest, Buffalo, Corn; Katie, Buffalo, Corn; D. R. Williams, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; J. F. Stacy, Buffalo, Corn; Ithaca, Oswego, Corn; North Star, Buffalo, Corn; Eddy Traver, Buffalo, Corn; Washington, Buffalo, Corn; W. C. Thurston, Utica, Corn and Flour; John G. Cullin, Buffalo, Corn; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; E. P. Penfield, Oswego, Rye; Jacob Cronse, Buffalo, Flour, &c.; Medway, Buffalo, Oats; T. Kelsey, Buffalo, Wheat, &c.; I. P. Tabor, Buffalo, Corn and Whisky; John L. Lewis, Penn Yan, Rye, Wheat, Oats; L. H. Hamil, Oswego, Wheat.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 95c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 32,226 hides; sales 32,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 2,000 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., 20c. gold, usual selections; 300 dry West Indies, 19 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry New Orleans, 22 lbs., private terms; 500 City Slaughter, Ox, 70 lbs., 13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 114,000 (same time last year, 403,600—year before, 378,500,) and 110 bales. The stock includes, 107,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 2,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips; 2,400 Dry and Dry Salted Carthagena; 2,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 110 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SALE—Notwithstanding the adverse business effect of our national holiday, our market has been active at strong prices. Sales were fully equal to receipts—leaving only a moderate stock on the market. Prime Leather sells readily at outside quotations, and still tends upward. OAK SOLE—Demand for middle and heavy weights only moderate at steady figures; light continues active. Upper in Rough is scarce, and selling at advanced rates. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 54,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Is inactive and depressed, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 12½@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$5; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 39 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10c.@10½c. for do., in bulk; 25c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37c.@39c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,550 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 90 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 75, cash; $20 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18,50@$18 75 for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. new Mess, deliverable in August, seller's option, at $21 93¾ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8½c.@9½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ⅌ ℔.; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at 12½c. for Short Clear and 11½c. for Long Rib, 12½c. for Long Clear, 11½c.@11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ ℔.; sales 225 boxes. Lard continues depressed and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in moderate demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $38@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese rules quiet and heavy at 7c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ ℔	.30	@32
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ ℔	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ ℔	.22	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ ℔	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ ℔	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ ℔	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ ℔	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ ℔	.18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	.13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔	.14½	@15
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ ℔	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔	.12	@13½
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ ℔	.10	@12

SKINS—Have been very quiet and depressed in price. We quote (nominally) Deer as follows: Honduras at 57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ⅌ ℔. And Goat as follows: Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 33c.@35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.; Curacoa, 42½c.@45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices; sales since our last 610 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 70 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good request and firmer, at from 13½c.@17c. ⅌ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 68,000 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 78,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 550 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 30,000 bushels Corn at 4d., by sail, and 6d. by steamer; 7,500 bushels Peas at 4½d. by sail, ⅌ bushel; 7,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.; 200 pkgs. Lard, by steamer, at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 300 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 1s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs. For London, 700 bbls Resin at 2s. For Antwerp, by steamer, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 500 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. For Bremen, by steamer, 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.@22s.; also, a bark with a full cargo of Tobacco, on private terms

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HUNCHBACK. Leading character by Julia Dean, supported by the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Characters by W. H. Whalley, J. B. Studley, and a full company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, TRYING IT ON and THE ARTIST'S WIFE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES for this week. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have received advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The Austrian Government has resolved to send a fleet to Mexico to claim the body of MAXIMILIAN.

An International Congress to discuss the matter of gold and silver coinage has assembled in Paris.

ISMAIL PASHA, Sovereign of Egypt, arrived on Saturday in London, where he met with a brilliant reception.

A detachment of regular troops has been ordered to Abyssinia, to compel the King of that country to release the British subjects who have been held prisoners there for some time past.

GENERAL.

The assertions made by the counsel for SURRATT on Saturday, in opening the case for the defence, have excited much interest. His assertion that he would be able to prove a document signed by the conspirators, but which did not bear SURRATT'S name, gives rise to much speculation. This document is supposed to be the letter written by BOOTH to an actor named MATTHEWS, who had refused to join the conspiracy. This letter was signed by BOOTH, PAYNE, HAROLD and ATZERODT, but was destroyed by MATTHEWS immediately after the assassination, for fear it would implicate him. The finding of SURRATT'S handkerchief at St. Albans is to be accounted for by proving that one of the officers who was searching for BOOTH had it in his possession, and dropped it at the St. Albans depot. The defence claim also that they can prove that SURRATT was at Canandaigua on the day of the assassination, and at Elmira the day previous.

A serious riot occurred at Franklin, Tenn., on Saturday. Several Radical candidates were announced to speak there, which attracted a large crowd of both whites and blacks. Among the latter was a company of Loyal Leaguers, who paraded the streets with music. The meeting passed off quietly, but shortly afterward some ill feeling was caused by the open denunciation of some of the Radical candidates. No difficulty occurred, however, and the colored men went home. In the evening they again assembled in the square, when they were immediately fired upon by white and colored Conservatives. The fire was returned, and a riot ensued. One white man was shot through the heart, and eight others wounded. Eighteen blacks were wounded, three mortally. The affair lasted but a moment, when the crowd dispersed. A company of militia has been sent to the scene to preserve order.

Letters received at the Navy Department from Commander ROWE, of the United States steamship *Tacony*, announce the surrender of the City of Mexico to the Liberal forces on the 20th ult. Vera Cruz was then the only city held by the Imperialists, and the telegraph has announced the capitulation of that city on the 27th. Commander ROWE also forwards to the Department a letter addressed by him to President JUAREZ, at the request of Capt. GRUELLER, of the Austrian corvette *Elizabeth*, asking that the body of MAXIMILIAN be sent on board the *Elizabeth*, to be delivered to his family. Commander ROWE added his entreaties to those of the Austrian Captain, but no answer was returned.

A report has been made to the Department of the Interior to the effect that the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny was in consequence of a military order establishing military posts upon Indian territory without consent of the Indians. It is also reported that the Cheyennes deserted their village which was subsequently destroyed by Gen. HANCOCK, because they feared that on the approach of the troops they would be massacred as they were by Col. CHIVINGTON in 1864.

A dispatch from Virginia City, Montana, received late last night, announces the death by drowning of Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER at Fort Benton, on the evening of July 1. Gen. MEAGHER was Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of Montana. He had been to Fort Benton to secure a quantity of arms to equip the volunteers he had called into service for an Indian campaign, and while returning on the steamboat *Thompson* fell overboard and was drowned.

Our Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, in a letter dated in May and addressed to the Secretary of State, says that the yellow fever is raging in those islands at a most frightful rate. He estimates that from the 10th of February to the date of his letter 30,000 persons had died, and all persons who could leave the country were doing so. He says such mortality is unprecedented, and if long continued would depopulate the island.

Five State Prison convicts confined in the County Jail at Augusta, Me., broke jail yesterday morning and escaped. They sawed off the bars at the window and lowered themselves to the ground by means of a rope made from their blankets. They were temporarily confined in the jail while repairs were being made at the State Prison.

E. J. WESTMORELAND, British Consul at Brunswick, Ga., was married on the 5th inst., and four hours afterward was murdered by a Capt. MARTIN. The murderer was arrested and taken to Savannah. No details of the affair are given, and the melancholy occurrence is wrapt in mystery.

The funeral of Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court, took place yesterday afternoon in Washington and was largely attended. Many distinguished members of the Bench and Bar, and several members of Congress accompanied the remains to the grave.

LOCAL.

United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY, Deputy Marshals A. B. NEWCOMBE, and EBEN S. POPE, and Messrs. CHARLES E. HOGAN, ALEXANDER WATSON, and JOSEPH GALLIARD, of the Secret Service Division, Saturday appeared before Judge ARMSTRONG, in the Queens County Court-house at Jamaica, L. I., and gave bonds to appear on Nov. 20 next, and answer the charge of conspiracy to kidnap PHILIP STANLEY. Col. WM. P. WOOD, Chief of the Secret Service Corps of the Treasury Department at Washington, and others in his service, are also implicated in the matter, full details of which have been published in the TIMES. Marshal MURRAY'S own recognizance for his appearance on the day mentioned was accepted, and the others were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 each.

An inquest was held Saturday afternoon, by Coroner GOVER, over the body of JAMES SCANLAN, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast. SCANLAN had been on a spree for nearly a week, but had not neglected his business. He was a barkeeper, and the only excuse given for the rash act is that the saloon had been sold and he was likely to lose his situation.

During the week ending July 6, there were 472 deaths in this City, an excess over the preceding week of 63; and a decrease as compared with the figures of the corresponding week of last year. This increase was made up in the main during the closing days of the week, when there was a rather heavy mortality among children.

The examination in the case of the United States against HENRY TAUSKY and HENRY RICH, charged with illegally removing whisky from their distillery in Desbrosses-street, to a place, not a bonded warehouse, was on Saturday continued before Commissioner OSBORN. A further hearing will be had on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At 12 o'clock Saturday an unknown woman, wearing a pink dress and Bloomer straw hat, jumped from the stern of a Catharine-street ferry-boat and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

In the Court of General Sessions, Saturday, the Grand Jury were discharged for the remainder of the Term. Judge RUSSELL sentenced six prisoners to various terms in the State Prison, after which the Court was adjourned until the first Monday in August next.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board met again Saturday at their rooms in Cedar-street, four members being present, and adjourned to 9 A. M. on Monday next. The Board will hold daily sessions hereafter until the frauds upon the revenue, and the manner in which they are perpetrated, have been thoroughly sifted and exposed.

A moderate business was transacted in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and desirable grades of Cotton were held more firmly. Oats and Pork were dearer. Corn was cheaper. The freight market was moderately active, with 587 vessels of all classes in port.

Ferocity Regarded in Congress as an Element of Progress.

We doubt whether the reports of Congressional discussions are very attentively read just now, but one incident in the proceedings of Friday did not, we trust, altogether escape notice. It is illustrative both of the general tone which prevails in the Legislature, and of the ideal which many of its members have formed of their country. It would be a curious inquiry to ascertain what section or class in the land is truly represented by some of the gentlemen who figure most conspicuously in the Capitol, and how many members there are there altogether who reflect fairly the practical common sense and sound intelligence which distinguish us as a nation. What is the fair standard to assign to an assembly which, in its highest department, is presided over by an officer who goes about the country striving to kindle the class antagonisms of the Old World; to stir up permanent discontent between the employer and employed, and who flings into the midst of a peaceable society the firebrands of the French Revolution—the false and mischievous doctrines that labor is an injustice, and that those who have made property by their honest, hard toil, should be compelled to divide it among the idle or the profligate? Is the President of the Senate a fair representative of the most industrious, most independent, and contented people in the world? Is a man who panders to the prejudices and ignorance of the most dangerous classes in the community fit to preside over the deliberations of an assembly which we are apt to say is the most perfect law-making body ever devised? Take the other House—opened every day with a tawdry stump speech addressed to the Almighty, essentially a piece of profanity from beginning to end, followed up by wild declamations from a few unscrupulous men, who manage to cajole or bully their colleagues into following at their heels. Is this the model of what we should like an American Congress to be? It is not what it *was* in the days when impartial and high-minded officers presided over a gathering of delegates composed of some of the ablest men in the country.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, came forward on Friday with a resolution which embodies the worst vices of our worst public men. Mr. SHANKS tried to get the House to support and encourage JUAREZ and the cowardly freebooters at his back, by a resolution confirming all they have done as "eminently right and proper." We are to be taken out of our way to applaud an act which is execrated by the whole civilized world, and which condemns the Juarez faction to eternal infamy. If we did not interfere to save the life of a misguided but gallant and unfortunate young Prince, we might at least keep a decorous silence over his new-made grave. If his fault had been ten times greater than it was, his blood, even among a tribe of savages, would have been deemed a sufficient expiation. Civilized nations do not push their resentments beyond the confines of this world, or insult the dead with wild shouts of hatred and reproach. We need not pity MAXIMILIAN unless we please, but it is unnecessary to summon the Legislature of the nation to defile his grave. Mr. SHANKS might have learnt from Pagans that it is not good to speak evil of those whose account in this life is at an end.

But Mr. SHANKS is a representative man. Of course there are many people who agree with him, or he would not be where he is. And his ideas of the duties and responsibilities of government are not so uncommon as rational people would suppose. Cruelty and mercilessness, the scaffold and the bullet, represent to them the progress and moral enlightenment of the world. They would conduct the affairs of mankind upon precisely the same principles as those which are adopted by the King of Dahomey, although they might not be disposed to carry them out quite so thoroughly as that accomplished monarch. On the very day that Mr. SHANKS displayed his insignia of the death's head and crossbones, a similar exhibition was made in the Senate. Mr. TIPTON, the new comer from Nebraska, got up and declared that "he would offer a premium for savage Indian scalps." Mr. SHANKS apparently desires us to understand that he would use the scalping-knife upon every one whose actions are not strictly in accordance with his notions. We wish he stood more alone than he does. Eighteen centuries and a half of rule upon Christian principles have brought us to this—that in the newest Government of the world, avowedly based on the most exalted sentiments, and in the face of a people who are destined to exercise a greater influence upon the course of human affairs than any other people that ever existed—men rise to urge the readoption of the barbarous codes which were becoming obsolete before the time of Christ. Such is the "progress" of which we hear so much. Mr. SHANKS and Mr. TIPTON might suffice to prove to us, without further examples, that however much mankind may advance in intellectual triumphs, however much it may accomplish in the illimitable field of mental research, its corrupt instincts always remain the same. The spiritual essence is indeed susceptible of purification, but the base alloy which, for an inscrutable purpose, has been associated with it, is little affected among the mass of the race, even by the lofty truths and sublime influences of Christianity. Mr. SHANKS and Mr. TIPTON might convert even Dr. CUMMING, the millenialist seer, from his theory of the perfectibility of mankind, and induce him to believe that we are receding toward the mark which extinct peoples succeeded in reaching, and which we were floated past only by some sudden rush of the tide of time.

It is for the people themselves to consider how far these ferocious and maleficent theories truly coincide with their own views. We do not ask what we have to gain by them as a nation, for it is not upon the ground of expediency that we deem such a question as this to rest. What we disbelieve is that the sentiment of the people is with men of the school of SHANKS and TIPTON, or that Americans approve of howling, like painted heathens, over one who is protected by his sorrows and by his violent death. Dignity or decorum we are not justified in looking to Congress for. Men do not gather figs from thistles. If we send all the turbulent, noisy, blustering demagogues to Congress upon whom we can lay our hands, we can only expect them to say and do things of which we shall often be very much ashamed. And as legislating in July at Washington can scarcely be a work of pleasure, our representatives may fairly be allowed a certain indulgence in eccentricities. We only ask that the national character shall not be needlessly trailed in the dust. Let members of Congress remember that after all deductions that may be made by unfavorable observers, we are a civilized, and professedly a Christian people. We do not owe much to the rest of the world, but we owe something to ourselves, and we owe still more to posterity. It is important that we should not give future generations cause to be ashamed of the age in which we live. Let it not have to be said that Parliamentary life sank to its lowest point in 1867, that sanguinary principles were alone received with favor, that not only were there no great orators or statesmen in the Legislature, but there were many who were unworthy to possess the slightest influence with an enlightened people. If we can save contemporary history from the latter stigma we may reconcile ourselves to Mr. WADE preaching communism, to the mischievous harangues of BUTLER and LOGAN, to the aberrations of SHANKS & Co., and to the general disregard of the true interests of the nation which the Legislative body delights in exhibiting. If we are spared the major disgrace, we may put up patiently with the minor inconveniences. Congress may not be elevated in the opinion of the present generation; but we may hope that our successors will not denounce it as a caricature of representative assemblies.

The Excise Law—An Order for its More Rigid Enforcement.

It is probably a logical interpretation of our local Excise Law, to hold that the prohibition of the retail trade in liquor, within the Metropolitan Police District on Sunday, implies likewise the prohibition of the wholesale traffic.

This is the view which Superintendent KENNEDY has deemed it necessary to declare in General Order No. 506. By that order, the Inspectors of Police are directed to post men in the vicinity of breweries and distilleries, during the hours of Sunday, to see that nothing in the shape of liquor or beer barrels are transported thence to any point within the City, or across any bridge or ferry leading out of the City.

Wagons or trucks found loaded with such merchandise on the public streets are to be taken possession of by the Police, unless the person in charge of the property instantly returns with it to the place whence he brought it, at the bidding of the officer who makes the seizure. The wholesale dealer, however, has one manifest advantage over the retailer in the matter of Sunday trading. Neither he nor his agent or servant is liable to arrest. Even if he resists, and refuses to obey the order of the policeman, his wagon and its contents alone are taken possession of and kept till Monday, and then they are to be restored if claimed; the offender's business going on meanwhile without any interruption on week days. A violation of the law is *ruin* to the retail dealer. His license is taken from him, and his business is broken up. A violation of the law to the whisky and beer manufacturer is simply an interference with his *profits* for one day. There, perhaps, exists a necessity for this distinction between the two classes of offenders. But many persons will be at a loss to see on what ethical grounds the distinction is made.

Most people are doubtless aware that Order No. 506 is directed chiefly against the lager-beer manufacturers. The article which they sell is one which commands the highest price when it is taken fresh from the brewers' vaults. On Sundays there is a marvelously brisk demand for the article in all the suburban villages immediately outside of the Metropolitan Police District; at Mott Haven, Morrisania, Fordham, Melrose, Hoboken, and numerous other places. The wholesale trade, against which Mr. KENNEDY directs his latest Order, has flourished abundantly in supplying the retailers in those neighborhoods. Their wagons have been kept running briskly since the bar-rooms within the City have been closed on Sunday. Henceforth this business must be done on Saturday night, or the brewers must remove their establishments from one side of Harlem Creek to the other, and then they may sell all they can find customers for, by the cask or by the barrel. One thing we may all make up our minds to, meanwhile—that no Order from Police Headquarters will lessen by half a teaspoonful, the amount of beer and liquors that people consume. The law as it stands ought to have a fair trial, without any straining of its provisions. Sundays in New-York are undoubtedly quieter when the gin-shops are closed up. But if the vast community of German beer-drinkers choose to make their weekly excursions into the country, and there enjoy their favorite drink, it can hardly make much to us who lay in a Sunday stock and drink it at home, whether our neighbors from Germany cart out *their* supply at eleven o'clock on Saturday night or at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The wholesale Sunday traffic in lager beer cannot well be considered a nuisance. On strictly Sabbatarian principles we ought doubtless to prohibit it. But on strictly Sabbatarian principles we ought to prevent the opening of the Post-office, the receiving or the dispatch of mails, the running of cars or ferry-boats. A score or two of lager beer wagons dispatched from the City to the country are certainly no more a disturbance of the peace of Sunday than the crowding of fine equipages by the thousand into Central Park. But if the law is properly interpreted by the Superintendent, Order No. 506 must be respected and obeyed.

Congress and the States—The Right of Representation.

Whatever be the result of the reference of the Kentucky credentials to the Election Committee, the fact of the reference on the ground assigned by Gen. LOGAN, forms a precedent that cannot safely be recognized. A specific accusation against an individual applicant for a seat, as urged by Mr. SCHENCK, in the case of Judge YOUNG, is, on its face, regular and just. Mr. MCKEE, the contestant, had filed a protest preferring among other charges that of disloyalty; and though Mr. YOUNG repels the accusations in their order with a clearness that looks not unlike truth, the House had no alternative but to make the matter the subject of inquiry. Gen. LOGAN, however, introduced an altogether different element into the question. Without specifications of any sort to rest upon—without evidence that the seat of any member other than Mr. YOUNG'S is disputed by his opponent, or called in question by any portion of his constituency, Gen. LOGAN laid down the principle that the State itself may be disfranchised, because the politics of its people do not come up to his standard of loyalty. "He was not willing to sit there and allow any man to take the oath when he knew that that member's constituents were disloyal, and would send no other kind of man to Congress if they could avoid it." So he is reported to have spoken. His action was predicated, then, not upon the known disloyalty of the Kentucky delegation, but upon the presumption that they are disloyal because that is the alleged character of the prevailing sentiment in the State.

It is not surprising that Mr. BINGHAM protested against a doctrine that would enable Congress not merely to exclude objectionable members, but practically to disfranchise any State whose party affinities may differ from those of the majority. The wonder is that the House entertained a proposition which assails the fundamental right of States to representation. For if Gen. LOGAN may to-day deprive the Kentucky members of their seats by the bare assertion that their State is disloyal, what shall hinder some other member, to-morrow, from shutting out New-York, or Connecticut, or Indiana, if the complexion of its voting be not agreeable to the party dominant in Congress?

Mr. Speaker COLFAX professes to have found a justification for the wholesale reference in the adoption of a similar proceeding last Congress in regard to Tennessee. But the cases are not analogous. Tennessee was one of the States excluded by their own acts from the privileges of the Union. It had been, to all intents and purposes, a rebel State. And its exceptional treatment in respect of readmission arose in part from the loyal character of its representatives. The Committee on Elections was therefore the proper tribunal to determine the facts on which the question of admission or exclusion depended. The position of Kentucky affords no room for this issue. It never was out of the Union. Its population contributed largely to the rebel armies; no doubt it largely sympathized with the Confederacy; and it is certain that the Democratic Party, who were victorious in the last election, evinced a disgraceful preference for candidates who in spirit if not in the body warred against the Union. Inasmuch, however, as the State never forfeited its rights as a member of the Union, the Speaker's acceptance of Gen. LOGAN'S dogma on the plea that a precedent had been set in the case of Tennessee falls to the ground.

The question derives much of its importance from the known desire of an extreme party to bring Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware within the range of Congressional interference. Against all the charge of disloyalty is preferred; the circumstances relied upon to sustain it being their failure to grant negro suffrage and the non-disfranchisement of citizens alleged to be disloyal. Behind and above all is the support they render to the Democratic Party, and the continued election of obnoxious representatives. Hence the might of Congress is invoked to "rehabilitate" these States on the basis of negro suffrage; to be coupled—as some contend—with a scheme of disfranchisement akin to that which breeds disaffection and danger in Tennessee. Gov. BROWNLOW, too, relies upon Congress for help if, notwithstanding his usurpation and his unlawful plans, the people refuse to reelect him.

We are not at liberty to scout these proposals and pretensions as absurd, and therefore unworthy of serious notice. That they are monstrous, judged by a constitutional standard, cannot be denied; but they are in no degree worse than the precedent inaugurated by Gen. LOGAN in reference to the Kentucky representatives. To impugn the right of the constituencies in a State within the Union to send whom they please—subject only to the tests already established—is, in effect, to reduce the States to the grade of provinces, over all the affairs of which Congress may exercise jurisdiction. If this be acquiesced in, the proposed work of "rehabilitation" may be expected to proceed without let or hindrance.

We indicate the danger broadly, but without any belief in its imminence. It shows what would be if certain extremists obtained the mastery, rather than what is in any way probable. The measure introduced again by Mr. SUMNER and the ground assumed by Gen. LOGAN are proofs sufficient of the existence of a tendency to make loyalty a pretence for overthrowing the most sacred rights of States within the Union. On the other hand, the proceedings of the last few days have established both the ability and the purpose of a large Republican majority to discountenance extreme measures, and to hold in check the men who promote them. The same good sense and moderation which carried the present reconstruction scheme over the opposition of the ultraists have evinced their purpose and power by the passage of resolutions limiting the business of the session to the single question of amending the law. It is evident from these resolutions that the strength of the dominant party is not on the side of violent or wanton unconstitutionality. To this, the controlling element of the party, we look with confidence for the restraining influence which rash counsels and reckless intrigue render necessary, as well to save the party as to preserve the peace of the country.

The South and Reconstruction.

Congress is disposed to make clean work of its reconstruction business. The bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee in the House is definite enough, and absolute enough, to satisfy the most fastidious. It simply makes the military commander of each district the only government over its people and within its limits; and sweeps away all other authority, legislative, executive or judicial, that might stand in his way. It treats the whole Southern country as if it were in a state of war, and hands it over to the absolute control of military power.

We are not disposed to object to this. We deem it wholly unconstitutional, but that seems to be of little consequence. THOMAS JEFFERSON and JAMES MADISON would have opened their eyes pretty wide, if such action had been proposed in their day, or if they had been told it would become possible in anybody's day; but they have both been dead a long time, and are becoming *more* dead every year. Besides, we are passing through a revolution,—one much more thorough and complete than the one which achieved our independence of Great Britain,—one which is working far greater changes in the nature of our Government and the spirit of our institutions than that did,—one before which constitutional forms and limitations of power avail less than nothing as checks and restraints on the popular will.

But the country stands in the presence of one paramount, overwhelming necessity—the necessity of a restored UNION; and we shall not oppose or resist anything which promises *that*. There is danger that if we do not get that *soon*, we may never get it. There is danger that our Government may become one of factions backed by force,—of conflicting sections and States,—of jarring and wrangling interests, yielding obedience only to arms, having no sympathy with each other, no common pride, no mutual love, no adequate consciousness of their common weal and common destiny.

The Reconstruction Law promises to restore the Union, if its conditions are fulfilled. It opens a gate through which the Southern States can come back and again become constituents of the nation. We want to see that end accomplished, and we welcome any law, any authority, any state of things which promises to bring it about. We think it far better that the South should be subjected for six months to the will of five military commanders, each of them absolute and supreme in his own district, than be exposed to commotion, anarchy and military domination for ten years. And that seems to us the only alternative open to them.

We trust, therefore, that Congress will pass its explanatory law without delay. Make it so clear and explicit that even Mr. STANBERY, with his legal microscope, can detect no flaw in it. Whatever else it is, let it at least be definite, and then, when the Southern States have accepted and fulfilled its conditions, keep faith with them and take them back into Congress and the Union on an equal footing with the other States. When *that* is done, we shall have a beginning of a restored and perfected Union—if we are ever to have it at all.

MINOR TOPICS.

The counsel of SURRATT, in opening the case for his defence, pledge themselves to prove a good many things of very great interest and importance. The prosecution seem to have woven a formidable network of evidence around the prisoner, and to have connected him very closely with the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN: but counsel declare their readiness to break through it, to disprove all the material allegations, and discredit all the important witnesses against SURRATT, and to prove clearly and conclusively an *alibi* on his behalf. The question is one of personal identity; and as everybody knows this is a point on which it is always easy to be mistaken. They promise also to produce the written agreement of the conspirators to assassinate Mr. LINCOLN, which will certainly be a most curious document in the history of great crimes. The continuation of this trial will be watched with great interest.

If, as we suspect, there are attempts about to be made in this City, New-Orleans, and elsewhere, to get up fillibustering expeditions against Mexico, it is as well that a warning should at once be given to all parties concerned. Our Government will as certainly crush out all such movements as it crushed out the Fenian movements against Canada. No matter what may be the plea, provocation or pretext, illegal expeditions against other countries cannot be tolerated.

Whatever else he may be, Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, is not a wit. Yet, as is not at all uncommon, he fancies himself to be one, and makes now and then the most ghastly experiments on the public taste. His resolution of thanks in Congress to Petroleum V. Nasby *and* the Attorney-General undoubtedly struck him as excessively humorous; but we haven't heard a human being laugh at it yet. It fell on the public more dead than the Opinion on Reconstruction, and was not half as good a joke as Nasby's worst. It was hardly worth while to hold an extra session of Congress to enable Mr. SCHENCK to attempt to shine in this new character.

The country papers are again this Summer beginning to report the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever in New-York. Last Summer they announced almost every week the spread of the cholera here. And yet the careful mortality reports which are regularly published, and which cover every month of the year, show that they were mistaken in every announcement they made. We advise them to peruse every week the official sanitary reports of Dr. HARRIS, which they will always find in our columns. They will thus be enabled to give their readers the exact facts as to the existence of cholera, yellow fever, or any other malady. And we will be saved the trouble of constantly correcting their false reports.

Senator WADE, in his letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says that the immense achievements of science and labor-saving machinery do not seem to have improved the condition of the laboring classes. That simply shows how little Mr. WADE knows about the laboring classes either in the past or the present. The improvement in their condition in all respects, physical, mental and moral, within the last fifty years, has been immense. Their comforts of life, their means and facilities for intellectual improvement, their moral condition, their general *status* in the world, are infinitely greater than they ever were before. The same amount of labor now commands four times as much of all the means of comfort, enjoyment and advancement for themselves as it did fifty, or even thirty years ago. This progress in their favor is still going on, and if the laboring classes are not misled into utterly false and ruinous paths by the selfish teachings and exhortations of demagogues and quacks, it will continue.

The number of pious murderers who are dying on the gallows just now in various parts of the country, is quite remarkable. From these dying speeches the shortest and most triumphant route to heaven would seem to be through Murderer's Alley. No saint or martyr of the olden times ever died more ecstatically for his faith than do these scoundrels for their crimes. The first Christian martyr, stoned to death for his devotion and his blameless life, died with humble prayers upon his lips; these ruffians exult in their certainty of salvation though their souls are black with guilt. There is something infinitely disgusting in all this,—utterly shocking to one's sense of decency and revolting to all just distinction between virtue and vice. There is no telling to what absurdities a fierce and crazy fanaticism may not carry its victims; but it strikes us that the blaspheming rhapsodies, and self-complacent exultations of these brutalized villains,—who are so steeped in guilt as to make it doubtful whether they have enough that is human left in them to make Christians of,—might be sensibly and usefully confined to the privacy of their cells.

We beg again to call the *Nation's* attention to the injustice it does the foreign telegraphic correspondent of the Associated Press, by systematically ascribing to him telegrams which come from the special correspondent of a single paper, and which never appear in any other. It refers to the "column of hysterical description" of the ceremonies at Rome, given, as it says, by the "newsman of the Associated Press," quoting from it, and saying, "this is really disgraceful, and we once more call the attention of the City Press to the matter." This is worse than disgraceful in the *Nation*; it is wantonly and flagrantly untrue that the dispatch in question appeared in the Associated Presses, or that the agent of that Association had anything whatever to do with it. It was the special dispatch of a single paper—which is entitled to all the credit, as it is responsible for all the discredit, which may belong to it. And the same thing is true of the reports of the Satory and Ascot Races, which the *Nation* especially includes in its censure. Our weekly cotemporary claims, and we believe aims, to be both truthful and just in its criticisms; in its dealings with the Associated Press it is neither.

It seems that JEFFERSON DAVIS is suffering greatly from depression of spirits and the constant vituperation to which he has been subjected, the suspicion with which he is dogged, the criticism of his slightest word and movements, all harass and annoy him to such a degree that he recently told a gentleman that he wished he could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal friends could find him. We see no likelihood of a cessation for at least a thousand years, or perhaps for ten thousand years, to the vituperations of the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is not in his power to stop them or to change them in any way whatever. But if he really is in earnest in his very natural desire for seclusion from the world and its execrations, there are monkeries near Montreal to which we have no doubt he could gain admission, where no echoes from the world will ever reach his ear, and where, in company with ghostly fathers and the worshipful company of devotees, he can spend his days apart from the turmoils which otherwise must distract and madden his existence.

Senator WADE is said by his special admirer, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose letter we quoted the other day, to be the "best informed man now in public life in this country." By way of showing a specimen of his unrivaled information, Mr. WADE speaks of the coöperative system of labor as "*Mr. Greeley's plan*," and then he gracefully adds that Mr. GREELEY has "more knowledge on all subjects than any man in this country." By-and-by Mr. WADE will probably tell us how Commodore VANDERBILT happened to invent steam, and in what year Mr. SUMNER discovered the principles of Republican Government. Mr. WADE'S forte is evidently, what a wit said MACAULAY'S was—omniscience.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' presence at Terrace Garden last week appears to have given a separate interest to the concerts there, at which, like COLERIDGE'S troop of spirits, his superb little orchestra "fills the air with their sweet jargoning," and the result has been, as upon Friday night, when an interlude of classical music was in order, and last evening, audiences quite as numerous as the populations of some large towns were gathered there. Mr. THOMAS has introduced in these recent programmes some of the novelties that he encountered abroad, and among these the "March of Victory from the Mountains to the Sea," recently composed by LISZT for the King of Prussia, has caught the popular ear at once. It is always encored. The piece has a jubilant opening, but the main theme, which is in a quiet strain, is rather expressive of a solitary gratification at triumph—as by the King himself—than any general outburst of joy. The technicalities of the composition are, of course, beyond questioning. It is determined hereafter to make Sunday's programme at these concerts classical also, on account of the increasing patronage of those more elevated entertainments. There will yet remain, however, three evenings of the lighter dance and operatic music, and the Sunday selections from all the others. The favor which these pleasing recreations—given in the open air—have received so far, adds but another illustration to what has now become almost a maxim: that there is nothing pays like amusing the public, and that there is nothing so easy!

The troupe of Arabs which have been performing at the French Theatre during the past two weeks, transfer their curious exhibitions of athleticism to the Olympic Theatre this evening.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN, after a long absence from New-York and a checkered career, to the very limits of civilization in the territories—whither she has pioneered the drama—reappears in the city of her early fortunes to-night, at the Broadway Theatre, as *Julia* in "The Hunchback."

Sailing of the Colorado for China—Indian Council in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 4.

The steamship *Colorado* sailed to-day for Yokohama and Hong-Kong, with $660,000 in treasure, 805 passengers, including the Japanese Commissioners and suite, and 800 tons of freight.

The Fourth was celebrated in this city in an unusually enthusiastic manner.

A council was held June 17th at Lapway, at which Gov. BALLARD, of Idaho, Agent O'NEIL, and others met the chiefs and six hundred Nez-Perce. The object was to announce to the Indians the ratification by the Senate of the treaty with their tribe in 1863, and to explain its provisions. The Indians express satisfaction with the treaty.

The Oregon Iron Works, at Portland, were destroyed by fire on the 3d of July. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $10,000.

The ships *Majestic*, from New-York, and *California*, from Hong-Kong, have arrived.

Murder of a British Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, July 7.

E. J. WESTMORELAND, British Consul at Brunswick, Ga., was killed at that place by Capt. MARTIN on the 5th inst. The deceased had only been married four hours. MARTIN was arrested and brought to this city. A great mystery exists regarding the affair.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 7.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

The House Reconstruction Committee had a session yesterday morning, and agreed upon a bill, to be reported on Monday. The following is an abstract of its provisions: Section one declares it to have been the true intent and meaning of Congress that the Provisional Governments heretofore existing in the rebel States were illegal and void, and that they were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders and the authority of Congress only. Section two provides that the act to which this is supplemental, and also that of March 23, shall be construed to authorize the military commanders, whenever they deem necessary, to remove or suspend any officers, State or municipal, exercising authority by virtue of such Provisional Government, and to appoint others to fill their places; and that such commanders shall also have authority to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act of such government or of any subordinate authority thereof, the intent of the aforesaid acts being that such Governments shall be continued subordinate to the military, and all acts heretofore done by such commanders shall be deemed valid. Section 3 provides that Boards of Registration shall admit to registry only such persons as they deem entitled to registration under the provisions of the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed by the act of March 3, 1867, as conclusive of the right of registration, but simply as *prima facie* evidence only, and they may receive such evidence under oath as they may deem proper from persons applying to be registered, or others. Boards of Registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered, who in their judgment improperly took the oath, or was not entitled to be registered, and they shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government. Record evidence to prove participation in the late rebellion, on the part of those applying for registration, shall not be required; parol evidence shall be sufficient. Section fourth provides that no civil Court of the United States or of any State shall have jurisdiction of any proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such district commander for any official act done under these acts. Section fifth declares that no district commander shall be removed from the command assigned to him, without the advice and consent of the Senate, or unless cashiered or dismissed, or unless he consents thereto.

The House Committee will have another meeting to-morrow morning, and it is probable that some further amendments will be made.

The Senate Judiciary Committee also substantially agreed upon a bill yesterday based chiefly upon that of Senator EDMUNDS. One of the main points of difference between it and the House bill is a clause defining what is meant by the term "officer" where it relates to disfranchisement. The Senate bill also leaves the President's power over the military commanders untouched, and this is likely to be the most serious difference between the two Houses.

It is reported to-night that the two Committees will have a conference to-morrow and endeavor to agree upon a joint bill.

THE DEFENCE IN THE SURRATT CASE.

The very bold assertions of the counsel for the defence on the SURRATT trial yesterday as to what they will be able to prove has put the public on the *qui vive* to hear what that proof consists of. Perhaps the boldest assertion of the counsel is that in which they say that they will be able to prove an original document signed by four of the conspirators, BOOTH, PAYNE, HAROLD and ATZERODT, in which they agree to commit the assassination, and that SURRATT'S name does not appear among them. The facts about that letter are partially revealed by reference to the testimony of SAMUEL KNAPP CHESTER, in the conspiracy trials, who details BOOTH'S efforts to engage him in the plot, and speaks of his attempt to get one MATTHEWS, an actor, to engage in it, but that he was such a coward that he refused, and that he (BOOTH) was tempted to kill him for his cowardice. Upon this MATTHEWS was arrested and held some time as an accomplice. He is now here. He has been before the Judiciary Committee, and will be one of the main witnesses for the defence. What he is expected to swear to is this: that, on the 14th of April, BOOTH gave him a letter with instructions to carry it to the *Intelligencer* office next day, if anything occurred during the night to take BOOTH out of town. MATTHEWS put the letter in his pocket, and BOOTH, who was on horseback, rode off. MATTHEWS paid no more heed to the letter till after the assassination. Then he opened it, read it, and with fear of the raving multitude around the theatre, hurriedly burned what the defence assert might have saved the life of one woman and the liberty of four men. That letter terminated with the line, "men who love their country better than gold or life;" and was signed by JOHN W. BOOTH, PAYNE, HAROLD and ATZERODT. In substance it asserted that they had tried all they could, but had failed, were out of means, and had no other method left of carrying out their plan to save their country. The absence of SURRATT'S name from this document will be held by the defence as strong presumptive evidence that he was not of those directly active in the work of murder. The defence will attempt to prove the contents of this letter by MATTHEWS, but it is doubtful if such evidence will be admitted. Certainly it will be a new feature in judicial history if one conspirator is allowed to write an acquittance for his confederate, and *parol* evidence of its contents be admitted as testimony. Among other facts which the defence allege their ability to prove are the following: The testimony of Sergt. DYE as to the calling of the hour by SURRATT will be met by that of three members of the theatrical company, who will swear that one of their number called the time to the others, who were awaiting the moment when they would be needed on the stage in a patriotic chorus to be sung at the end of the piece in honor of the fall of Richmond and the visit of the President. The barber's testimony that he shaved SURRATT that morning, and that BOOTH was with him, will be met by the testimony of Miss BEARE, who will, it is said, swear that BOOTH breakfasted with her at the National Hotel a few minutes later than the time named by the barber, whose shop was between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The handkerchief at Burlington is to be thus accounted for: one Mr. HOLLOHAN, who had boarded at Mrs. SURRATT'S, accompanied WEICHMAN and the detectives sent after SURRATT to Canada. He had a handkerchief of SURRATT'S, and showed it on the train to his companions. When they reached Burlington they went to the depot, but the train was delayed several hours. HOLLOHAN lay down there on a settee, and there, as sworn, the handkerchief was found by the keeper of the depot. The parties went to Canada, and a telegram reached them there that a handkerchief of SURRATT'S, with his name on the corner, was found at Burlington. MCDEVITT went to HOLLOHAN and told him of the telegram. HOLLOHAN searched and found he had lost the handkerchief. MCDEVITT upbraided him, saying it will make them think SURRATT was there. For this suggestion the defence are indebted to BAKER'S book. WEICHMAN'S testimony, according to the defence, is to be utterly broken down, and it is also to be proved that Wilkes Booth had very large hands, of which he was ashamed, which it is hoped will destroy Mrs. HUDSPETH'S identification of him as the person who dropped the package of letters in the Third-avenue car, in New-York. An *alibi* is to be established, say the defence, by fixing SURRATT at Elmira on the 14th of April, at Canandaigua on the 15th of April. These are the assertions of his friends.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Republican members of Congress are responsible for the statement that the President has intimated his willingness to approve any reconstruction bill that may be passed which shall be confined to declaring the intent of Congress in the former acts, always having it understood that he is as heretofore opposed to the whole scheme of Congress; but if new matter be introduced that he will be constrained to exercise the veto power as on previous occasions. This may or not be true.

NATIONAL BANK QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has thus far received over twelve hundred of the sixteen hundred quarterly reports of National Banks made on the 1st of July. This is a remarkably prompt result, and it is gratifying to note that the reports show the banks to be in an unusually strong condition.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Count WYDENBAUCK, the Austrian Minister, has left the city for the Summer, and taken quarters at the Glades Hotel at Oakland, Md., on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, three hundred feet above tide-water.

CONSTANTINE BODISCO, son of the former Russian Minister, an *attaché* of the present Russian Legation, will be married on Tuesday next to Miss BARTON, of Washington.

Advices from Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE place him at Hombourg, a well-known watering-place near Frankfort, on the 20th of June. His health was slowly improving.

It was Col. SHANKS, of Indiana, and not Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, as some papers stated, who offered the windy resolutions in the House on Friday practically indorsing the death of MAXIMILIAN.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7.

SHORT SESSION.

The majority of the members of Congress are anxious to avoid remaining long in Washington, and hope to finish their business early next week, thus making a two week's session.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Information has been received at the Department of the Interior showing that the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearny was caused by a military order establishing military posts, without the consent of the Indians, on the Montana road by Powder River and Big Horn, and that the Cheyenne war grew out of the approach of our troops. The Indians, it is stated, deserted the village, (which was afterward destroyed,) fearing that they would be again treated as they were by Capt. CHIVINGTON, in December, 1864. An official report will probably be communicated to Congress at the present session, embodying the above facts, with such recommendations as the Commission consider necessary to insure peace among all the Indian tribes.

RESCUE OF FRENCH SAILORS.

The Consul of the United States at Honolulu reports, under date of the 4th of May last, that the United States steamer *Lackawana* returned on that day from French Frigate Shoals with the crew of the whaling bark *Daniel Wood*, of New-Bedford, lost on those shoals on the 15th of April last. The crew feel very grateful to the Government for their prompt relief.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY AT MAURITIUS.

United States Consul PIKE, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Port Louis, Mauritius, May last, says:

"Since my last dispatch the fever has greatly increased—so much so that all persons who can leave the country are doing it the first opportunity. Nearly 30,000 persons have died since the 10th of February, and it is now supposed by the medical faculty that it will continue during the year, as the cold weather does not seem to check it, but rather aggravates it. Business is completely suspended, and everything on the island wears a gloomy aspect. This great mortality is unprecedented in history, and if it continues it will nearly depopulate the island. Many persons are of opinion that the disease is contagious, as the last English mail steamer, which left here with fever on board on the 6th of April, brought it back with her. I have also been very sick, and have been ordered by my physician to leave the colony, but I declined to leave my post, as there are a number of cases of American vessels in distress, together with several men belonging to the ship *Astrea*, who are ill at the hospital and who need my care and attention. I am much better, and am in hopes that by visiting the highlands, in the interior of this colony, I will be enabled to recover my health."

FUNERAL OF JUDGE WAYNE.

The funeral of Judge WAYNE took place this afternoon, and was attended by many persons of distinction.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of the survey of Townships 3 and 4, South Range, 70 west, and Township 6, South Range, 61 west, in Colorado Territory. In the first-mentioned township there are several settlements, and in section 6 a sawmill was in process of construction at the time the survey was made. Golden City is situated in the southern part of this township. In Township 4, South Range, 70 west, there is little soil suitable for cultivation, the surface of the ground being generally covered with loose rocks, while, in many places, large masses of unstratified rock project far above the surface. There is, however, in the deep and narrow valleys a large quantity of pine timber, easy of access and of good quality. A mountain in the eastern part of this township is designated as Mount Hendricks. The land in Township 6, South Range, 61 W., is second rate, unusually covered with a good growth of buffalo grass, and there are several groves of pine timber with indications of coal in the southern part of the township.

The Commissioner of the general land office has received information from the Surveyor-General of Colorado that a contract has been entered into with an experienced deputy for the survey of the standard, and township lines on the South Platte River, and sub-divisions on Terrapin Creek. These surveys are all that can be done this season in the direction of the Pacific Railroad and South Platte on account of the Indian troubles. The townships to be sub divided will include a number of settlements on Terrapin and Coal Creeks.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

The Treasury Department has information that the mission of the Commissioner of the Revenue Service, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, to Europe, where he is now gathering facts touching the revenue experience of other nations and the comparative cost of production, is likely to be a great success. In Great Britain every facility has been granted by the Government, and the leading manufacturers in all parts of the Kingdom have thrown open their works without reserve. Mr. WELLS has been accompanied thus far, under instructions from the State Department, in part by Consul DUDLEY, of Liverpool, and in part by Consul GEORGE J. ABBOTT, of Sheffield. At very many of the centres of manufacturing visited, in order to have the results of the inquiry above suspicion, the proprietors have allowed the Commissioner to inspect and take copies of the pay-rolls, and to have private and unreserved communication with their workmen. Mr. WELLS anticipates that he will be able to lay before Congress at its Winter session the most complete statistical summary of the condition and cost of European production ever made public.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs for June were $11,600,000, and from internal revenue about $21,000,000. During the first two days of the present month the receipts from these two sources were $9,500,000.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to make any recommendation to Congress regarding the finances, the laws now in force being deemed sufficient for his official purposes.

PAYMENT FOR THE STONEWALL.

The Japanese Commissioners have already paid $500,000 on account of the ram *Stonewall*, and will, on their return to Japan, make arrangements for paying the balance of the purchase money—namely, $100,000. The vessel will leave the Washington Navy-yard for that country in August.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, on Tuesday next, 248 new Patents.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The registration in Alexandria, Va., shows a total of two thousand six hundred and three, of which voters fourteen hundred and four are colored, or a majority of two hundred and five over the whites.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

Acting Ensign Wm. A. Duer, and Mate Francis H. Poole, detached from the *Mohongo* and ordered East. Acting Second Assistant Engineer John T. Buckley, from the *Glance*, and ordered to the *Pilgrim*. Acting Master W. A. Blume, ordered to the *Monongo*. Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Ezra Leonard and William D. Uram, and Acting Master William H. Mayer ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

There are few counties in this State where party lines are more clearly defined than in the County of Kings; and yet, although the Democratic majority may be counted by thousands, it is more difficult to foretell with accuracy the result of a popular election, either in Brooklyn or the county at large, than it would be in many counties more evenly balanced. The reason is simple; the Democratic majority is so very large that its possession is considered worth fighting for, and it is very rarely that the several leading men or cliques can harmonize their interests and agree to support any one candidate. In all State or general elections Kings County invariably follows the lead of New-York, and contributes its 5,000 to 8,000 Democratic majority; but when the contest is local, betting becomes extra hazardous.

Hitherto the Republican Party has profited by the folly of its opponents, keeping its quarrels well in hand, and confining its squabbles to the headquarters of the General Committee, or at the worst the sessions of the Conventions. Just now there is a suspicious lull in the Democratic camp, while among the Republican forces rages the old-time feud of CAMPBELL and GODDARD, from which the former has hitherto come out ahead—the chances favoring that issue now.

The prizes for which contention is already begun are numerous and valuable. There are two State Senators, a Mayor, a Register, a County Clerk, and any number of Assemblymen to be nominated and elected. Concerning all but the last a great deal of excitement prevails, and from the chaff of possibilities it is no difficult matter to select the wheat of probable fact.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is very well known that the business engagements of SAMUEL BOOTH, the incumbent, are of so pressing a nature that he could not accept a renomination if it were offered him. He has been a very capable, efficient officer, and has commended himself and his administration to the approval of his constituents in general and the tax-payers in particular. The County Court-house stands a lasting monument to his integrity, energy and administrative faculty, while the manner in which he has stood between the City Treasury and the unscrupulous street and other contractors, adds the greatest credit to his reputation as a careful, watchful, prudent public officer.

The most prominent Republican candidate for the nomination is Ex-Alderman ARCHIBALD M. BLISS. Mr. BLISS has served the city in her Council, and presided over the Board of Aldermen for a term. He is young, energetic and public spirited. At present he is Secretary to the new East River Bridge Company. Both factions of the party seem content with his name, and in fact no other is mentioned.

Ex-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, having been defeated before the people, is naturally desirous of a justification, and his friends urge him strongly as the Democratic candidate. To his unanimous nomination there is but one party objection, and that is his refusal some years since to abide by the action of the Convention when he ran a stump ticket, thereby defeating BEN. PRICE, and electing the Republican nominee, Col. A. M. WOOD. Whether he would pledge himself to support another man if he should be rejected by the Convention, is the question he must answer to the satisfaction of his party, before they trust him again. Ex-Congressman HUNTER is also spoken of in this connection, and the fact that he is a less pronounced party man than Mr. KALBFLEISCH is urged with much force. But one other name has been publicly spoken of as a probable candidate, but since the agitation of the "whisky rebellion" the friends of that party have been judiciously mum.

As between one Republican candidate and one Democratic candidate, the full party strength going with each, the chances favor the election of the latter; but if Mr. KALBFLIESCH is defeated before the Convention, or his son receives a nomination elsewhere alluded to, so that he cannot be selected, he may be considerate enough to repeat his experiments of other days, and add to the obligations under which the Republicans are already laid.

THE TWO SENATORS.

Senators are to be chosen in place of HENRY R. PIERSON, of the Second, and HENRY C. MURPHY, of the Third, and over the nominations of the candidates there will be an exciting fight, leading from the active and personal hostilities already commenced. Ex-Marshal CAMPBELL has, since the elevation of Judge BENEDICT to the Bench of the United States Court, been *the* leader of the Republican Party in Kings County, and Mr. C. W. GODDARD has been the recognized leader of a Chase-Fenton faction that has had a great deal to say in the same county. The former desires the renomination of the incumbent, PIERSON; the latter is working hard for the success of a young man named GOODRICH. Mr. PIERSON brings to his support the great body of Conservative Republicans, and was, undoubtedly, materially aided by Democratic votes at the last election. It is doubtful if Mr. GOODRICH, who is comparatively unknown and has no extended social personal and business relations, as Mr. PIERSON, could secure even the full party vote—a vote which of itself could not elect him.

The Democrats adhere tenaciously to their last candidate, Gen. C. E. PRATT. Aside from Gen. PRATT'S war record and personal popularity, they recognize his claim to the nomination on the ground of his last year's defeat, and the "unfair way in which he was treated by the United States Senate." The Senate, it will be remembered, did not confirm his appointment as Collector in the place of Mr. BOWEN, although he had very considerately retained Mr. BOWEN'S Deputy, TAPPAN, and others since displaced.

The contest between Mr. PIERSON and Gen. PRATT was very close and exciting before, it could not well be less so now, and the personalities which have formed so prominent a part of the preliminary discussion could not easily be kept from the public Press or rumor.

In the Third District, now represented by HENRY C. MURPHY, the nomination of a Republican is a farce, and it is always difficult to find a respectable man, who for the sake of his party is willing to be put up, with the certainty of being knocked down. If Mr. MURPHY cares to have the nomination, and it is said he is anxious for it, he will have it. Mr. KALBFLIESCH has a son FREDRIC, who has been Alderman and made a very acceptable officer. This son he wishes to send to Albany, and every means will be pushed to secure that end. His own ambition somewhat conflicts with that for his son's advancement, and it is this embarrasment of reconcilation that worries the ex-Mayor more than the national debt. Other names are suggested—that of Mr. JACOBS, Assemblyman—but the contest will be between the two above named.

For the position of County Judge, Assistant District Attorney JAMES TROY is prominently named; for County Clerk, the incumbent, JOHN J. WHITE stands the bestchance, and for the office of Register, the applicants are legion.

The Attempt to Murder Gen. Strickler—The Assassin Arrested.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, July 3.

The following account of the attempt to murder Gen. H. J. STRICKLER, which we take from an extra of the Topeka *Record*, will be read with painful and startling interest by our readers. Gen. STRICKLER is an old resident of the State, and is one of our best citizens, and is wide and favorably known throughout the State. The *Record* says:

"About 4 P. M. Monday, July 1, an attempt was made to murder Gen. H. J. STRICKLER, at his residence, near Tecumseh, in this county. It was reported on the street, Monday evening, that he was dead, but the arrival of Dr. BAILEY, who had been called to attend him, contradicted the story, and the doctor says that it is probable that he will live. He was shot by WM. BUSHMAN, a half-breed Indian, who lives just west of Topeka. The ball from the revolver entered the mouth, broke the upper jaw and lodged in the back part of the neck. Mr. STRICKLER'S version, as we have heard it, is that he was shelling corn in his granary, and hearing a noise he turned and saw BUSHMAN in the act of firing. BUSHMAN after firing started at once for Topeka, but was soon followed by a party who overtook him this side of Tecumseh. He refused to be taken and showed fight, and before he was arrested was shot three times, once in the face, and twice in the back. BUSHMAN was brought in and confined in the calaboose, and fourteen buckshot taken from his body by Dr. GREENO. He is a man about 24 years old, of good education. Gen. STRICKLER is well known all over the State, having been prominent in Kansas matters for the past ten years."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth of July in Boston—Senator Wilson's Position—Important Will Cases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 6, 1867.

Boston, with its many virtues, celebrated the "glorious Fourth" in a very patriotic manner, although its declaration of independence from the tyranny of evil was interspersed with a good many things not set down in the programme. In addition to the American eagle we had a mighty hallelujah of scorching sun, clouds of dust, terrific wind, big rain drops, fires, murders, accidents of all kinds, and a general chaos of scatteration, lawlessness and excitement. Everybody who had thrown himself recklessly into the arms of the Fourth of July, or had gone forth in the spirit of a Don Quixote to lay himself as an offering on the altar of his country, was glad when the day had passed. Everybody was dragged out and not a small proportion of the people demoralized. There was apparently no restraint. Human passions exhibited themselves in all their phases. Soda-water and rum ran free as Cochituate. Those who formed themselves into a very reserved corps, or stayed at home, appreciated the beauty of liberty, fraternity and equality on the broadest Democratic platform. The exercises in Music Hall attracted special attention. Not to hear the oration would have been to dispense with the part of Hamlet. As in former years, those who happened to be in the good graces of the city committee had mammoth tickets of invitation and admittance. Others were left to stand patiently before a closed door and give their physical support to men and women until the human torrent was allowed to enter. The oration was by Rev. GEO. HEPWORTH, than whom no man is better adapted to spread-eagleism. He held the bird for two mortal hours. In his declamation he left out Bunker Hill, WARREN, surrender of CORNWALLIS, and substituted in their place the Rocky Mountains, New-England, the golden gate, and the Eolian wire that "flashes out smiles and tears," evidently believing that a Demosthenes could say nothing new about the Mayflower.

Since Senator WILSON parted company with the "impeachers," and expressed the opinion that Gen. GRANT will be the next President, he has deemed it necessary to state publicly that he never was a "Democrat," just as though it were a political crime for a Hunker to entertain similar ideas. Mr. WILSON'S late course has been somewhat enigmatical in the eyes of Radical Massachusetts. The Sumner and Phillips party are not satisfied with his course. They think he must be watched closely, or he may become a "Conservative statesman."

Among the important trials long pending in our Courts are the sherry wine cases. These will be commenced in the Circuit Court on Monday. The first case on the docket is that of B. C. CLARK & Co., and on its decision hangs the result of the other cases. It will be remembered that about two years ago the Government seized a large amount of sherry wine, imported by G. M. BARNARD, and other wine firms, from Cadiz, Spain. The seizure was based on the ground that the wine was invoiced too low. The points of law involved are regarded with great interest, and the decision, whatever it may be, will settle a long mooted question. The cases are very similar to the champagne cases tried in New-York.

A few weeks since I gave an outline of the grounds for contesting the will of the late J. W. TRULL, involving the sum of $1,000,000. At the time the will was offered for probate, B. R. CURTIS and ex-Judge THOMAS, the counsel who appeared in opposition to the document, on the ground that the deceased was influenced by one of the legatees at the time of the executing of it, gave notice that they would file the grounds of appeal against the decision of the Court—which was that it ought to be admitted. The matter is one that excites a good deal of attention in certain circles, and as the points involved will probably give rise to no small amount of litigation, I give a copy of the appeal in full, as follows:

In the matter of the will of JOHN W. TRULL, late of said Newtown, in said county, deceased—

ELIZABETH T. ELDRIDGE, of said Newtown, widow, daughter of said deceased, and his sole heir at law, files her appeal from the decision of said Court, admitting said will to probate, to the supreme judicial Court, and herewith files her reasons for appeal, as fellows, to wit:

1. That said Probate Court for the County of Middlesex had no jurisdiction in the matter of the probate of said will, the domicil of the said deceased at the time of his death having been in Boston, in the County of Suffolk.
2. That said paper purporting to be the last will and testament of the said JOHN W. TRULL, and offered for probate as such, was not duly executed and attested according to law.
3. That at the time when said paper writing purports to have been executed, the said JOHN W. TRULL was not of sound disposing mind and memory.
4. That said paper writing purporting to have been signed by said JOHN W. TRULL, and offered for probate as his last will and testament, was procured to be executed, if it was executed by said TRULL, by the undue influence of JOHN T. HEARD, one of the legatees in said will, and named as one of the executors of and trustees under the same, or ALMIRA, the wife of said JOHN T. HEARD, or of both said JOHN T. HEARD and said ALMIRA.
5. That the paper writing aforesaid was executed by the undue influence of a person or persons to the appellant unknown.
6. That said paper writing offered for probate was procured to be executed, if it was executed by said TRULL, by undue influence, persuasion, and importunity, which the said TRULL, being then of weak and failing mind and memory, was unable to resist.
7. That the said paper writing offered for probate was executed by said TRULL, if it was executed by him, without understanding its contents and the effects of its promises.

Dated this 19th day of June, in the year 1867.

ELIZABETH T. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. TRULL was for many years a distiller in this city. T. H. SWEETSER, of Lowell, and a number of other eminent lawyers, are associated in support of the will.

In the case of the will of JONATHAN GODDARD, deceased in 1866, who left an estate of nearly half a million of dollars, and whose will was contested, an adjustment has been made by the parties in interest. All but $20,000 goes to his relatives.

VIGIL.

The Albemarle Meeting—The Richmond Whig on "the Instinct of Preservation."

From the Richmond Whig, July 6.

The Albemarle resolutions awakened our neighbor, the *Enquirer*, from its repose, and its recent issues have been devoted to assaults on these resolutions and on the *Whig*. "Astonishing," "painful and alarming," "loathsome humiliation." These are some of the dainty terms it employs to describe the course of those who will not follow its counsels. No wonder our neighbor is disgruntled. It sees itself and its newspaper confreres left high and dry upon a desolate beach, its hopes dashed and all its cherished theories wrecked. There are two tides; one going out rapidly, the other coming in more rapidly. We, in common with the people of Albemarle, and *we believe with the Virginia masses generally*, desire to see the old Virginia ship of State float in upon the new tide, and once more take her place in the haven of the Union among her sister Commonwealths, and neither we nor the people of this State, if we understand them, *can be deterred by the dead logic of the past with its ghastly abstractions, or by any amount of bad language, from reinstalling her in her lost position.*

But one argument is left to the *Enquirer*, "honor," and *that is worn threadbare*. That is the pivot upon which all its reasonings revolve. It is dishonorable to go back into the Union in the only available mode—under the Congressional plan and under Republican auspices! In other words, it is dishonorable to go back into the Union at all! This is the sum and substance of the arguments and appeals of those who oppose the Albemarle policy.

What is the Republican Party? It represents and wields the whole power of the Government. It is, to all intents and purposes, the Government. To oppose it is to oppose the Government. There is no other party deserving the name in the United States. *There is a feeble faction called the Democratic Party that cares for itself and nothing else. This moment it would rejoice to see the South still further crushed and lacerated, if thereby it could prevail against the Republican Party.* There are still persons who talk about its fidelity to the South, when every one who knows anything knows that it has rendered to the South no other service than a hypocritical lip service. It incited us to war under the promise of assistance, and then gave its money and its fighting force to the army of the invasion. Its boast has been and now is that without its aid the South could not have been subjugated. These are our friends for whom we are to sacrifice everything, and to conciliate whose good opinion we are to hurl ourselves against the Republican Party, the Government, the Union. Not so, say we. We have nothing either to hope or to fear from the Democracy of the North. On the contrary, we have everything to fear from continued war upon "the party of the Union," and our only hope is in its favor. It dominates over the whole North, it rules every department of the Government, it has the army and the navy, and is marked by every trait that defines supremacy. How is it at the South? It *has all the colored population, all the original Union men, and is hourly gaining accretions from the Confederate ranks.* The instinct of self-preservation is impelling the Southern masses to that "coöperation" which our neighbor so detests. The fact is that the people have at last become convinced that they will be *utterly ruined without reconstruction, and have resolved to do everything that is necessary to that end.* They want peace and repose; they want a clear field for industry and enterprise; they want the protection of their Government, and, as necessary thereto, participation in it.

The arguments and appeals of those who oppose this popular movement are [illegible]. They would better suit the incipient stages of a revolution than its closing scenes. A subjugated and a suffering people can scarcely be expected to respond to them. They are resolved on peace, since resistance is impossible, and they feel that to *coöperate with the Republican party is to coöperate with the Government,* and is the only possible way of accomplishing those objects without which their ruin will be complete and inevitable. This is an argument that every sensible man can and should feel and respond to.

OBITUARY.

Death of Ex-Gov. John A. King.

We received at a late hour last night the sad intelligence of the death of Ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING. He died at his home in Jamaica, L. I., yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from the effects of a paralytic attack received while addressing an audience on the 4th inst. Most of the members of his family were present at the time of his decease. The tolling bells, the half-masted flags, and other exhibitions of sorrow gave evidence that the entire community realized their great loss in the death of this estimable man, who was no less beloved for his private virtues than honored for the uprightness that characterized his public career.

Mr. KING was the son of Hon. RUFUS KING. He was Secretary of Legation and afterward *Chargé d'Affaires* at London when his father was for the second time Minister from this country at the Court of St. James. He afterward represented his district in the State Legislature, and was a member of Congress from 1849 to 1851.

Mr. KING was elected Governor of this State by the Republican Party, in the stormy and exciting campaign that resulted in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency. His administration of public affairs was marked by integrity and statesmanlike ability. There was not in the State a gentleman of a purer personal character, or of a more unsullied political reputation. While he was always true to his party he was never, in any instance, false to the cause of freedom.

His death was sudden and unexpected. He was present, in his usual health, at a meeting of the Jamaica Literary Union, on the 4th inst., and was called upon to speak. While in the act of addressing the audience he was observed to exhibit evidence of sudden illness, and to lean on the table for support. He was conveyed from the stand fainting, and was shortly after taken to his home by his son, Mr. RICHARD KING. On medical assistance being called it was found that his left side was paralyzed. He continued to sink away rapidly, and expired yesterday afternoon, in the eightieth year of his age.

Thomas Francis Meagher.

A dispatch informs us of the death by drowning of Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, on the 3d of August, 1823, and, consequently, at the time of his death had nearly completed his forty-fourth year. It is well known that he took a prominent part in Irish politics as one of the leaders of the "Young Ireland Party," and that after being tried and convicted on the charge of treason he was sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land. Thence he escaped, and obtaining passage by a sailing vessel he arrived at this port in May, 1852. On his arrival here he was received with much enthusiasm. Public receptions were tendered him almost without number, and for many years the anniversary of his arrival was celebrated by a club which bore his name. For some time after he lectured in various parts of the country, and in 1854 he visited California. Subsequently he read and practiced law in this City; edited the *Irish News*, a weekly paper, in 1856; visited Central America the following year, and passed some time afterward in Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

He raised a company for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in 1861, and accompanied it to the field. Early in the war, however, he was assigned to the command of the Irish Brigade, and shared its fortunes in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, but speedily recovered and resumed his command. He was much beloved by his troops, who were mostly his own countrymen, and over whom he exercised great control. On the field of battle he was always conspicuous, and had a happy faculty of inspiring his soldiers with the greatest enthusiasm at the critical moment. He was recently appointed Secretary of Montana, and as Acting Governor has declared himself to be earnestly in favor of a vigorous and energetic prosecution of a war against the Indians.

ORDERS BY GEN. ORD.

The Collection of Poll Taxes Upon Freedmen Prohibited—Information to be Furnished the Freedmen.

Gen. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, has issued the subjoined two orders, in relation to the first of which the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says:

"By order No. 15, civil officers, are forbidden to collect the tax levied upon freedwomen and minor freedmen under the sixth section of the act of November, 1865. This section as we published some days ago, was repealed by the Legislature, Feb. 13, 1867, in view of its manifestly discriminating character; but in some of the counties, Sheriffs were still proceeding to collect it on the ground that the repealing statute had reference to the assessments of the present year and not of the past—a construction which we do not think is warranted by the law itself, or the intention of its framers."

POLL TAXES AND PENALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
VICKSBURGH, Miss., June 27, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.—It appearing that a poll tax, authorized to be imposed upon freedmen by the County Boards of Police in the State of Mississippi under Section 6 of the Act of the Legislature, approved Nov. 24, 1865, entitled "An Act to amend the Vagrant Laws," is still levied and collected, and this act so far as it discriminates against freedmen, being manifestly contrary to the act of Congress passed April 13, 1866, commonly called the Civil Rights Bill, therefore all civil officers are hereby forbidden to levy or collect any tax imposed upon freedmen or negroes as a class, or that is not equally laid upon all persons without distinction of race or color, and such officers are likewise prohibited, in the case of freedmen or negroes, from inflicting or executing any fine or penalty, such as hiring to labor for non-payment of taxes, or recognizing any rule of evidence which penalty or evidence is not actually executed upon and applied to white men under similar circumstances. All civil officers will be held to strict accountability for failing to comply with the instructions herein promulgated. Post Commanders and officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in this district, will report any violations of the foregoing order which may come to their knowledge.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. ORD.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INFORMATION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,)
VICKSBURGH, Miss., June 29, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.—As mistaken ideas on the subject of registering and voting may spread or arise among the freedmen in this District, which, if not corrected, would tend to prevent them from registering and voting, Sub-District Commanders will direct the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to visit every important plantation within their reach and instruct the freedmen upon these points. They and registers will inform the freedmen that the registration, where their names have to be entered and an oath taken, is not for the purpose of imposing any tax, or holding them to any military or other service, but simply to enable them to share equally with the white men in the privilege of choosing who shall hold office in the County, State and United States wherein they reside, and that unless they register they may be deprived of this privilege.

Whenever freedmen are interfered with, threatened or deprived of any advantage, place or hire, on account of their registering or showing a wish to register, they will be informed it is their duty to register, such interference or deprivation, so that the party offending may be dealt with according to law. Registers and officers of the army throughout the District will report all such offenders to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, with the names of witnesses, date and places given carefully, so that the offence may be punished.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE CRETANS.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Howe—Suffering of the Cretan Refugees.

The Secretary of the Greek Relief Committee in Boston has received the following letter from the Chairman, Dr. S. HOWE:

ATHENS, June 13, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: It took me some time after my arrival to form any reliable opinion about the condition and wants of the Cretan refugees, and to decide upon the best manner of supplying the relief which I bring.

I find that the exodus from the island has been very considerable, and that hundreds of families, perhaps thousands, have not applied to any of the committees for relief, consequently they are not registered and their exact number and condition is not known. I have, however, taken measures to ascertain as nearly as I can all the details, and shall soon send you the results of my inquiries.

The number who are actually in want, and who depend entirely upon the aid of the Anglo-Greek Committee, by the ladies for Russian Committee, and by the Greek Government, is about 12,000.

I found that the supply of their want of bread had been pretty well and regularly met, by paying them rations in money of 40 lepta a day for each adult, and 20 lepta for each child, which will give an average of less than 30 lepta, because there are more children than adults.

A lepton, you know, is the hundredth part of a drachma, which is about 17 cents, so that an average ration would be less than five cents. Now, five cents will buy bread enough to feed a person one day, but not more; it leaves hardly margin enough for salt; consequently there is great pressing want for the other necessaries of life, for clothing, for means of cooking, for a little oil, or cheese, or olive. Then there is sickness occasionally, so that great distress and suffering is continually found.

The refugees are scattered over Greece in groups of from one to twelve hundred. I have taken measures with the aid of the American missionaries and of reliable Greeks to give aid to families who are suffering from sickness, or extreme want, and the result has been very satisfactory.

The clothing forward by the ladies has arrived, and I have begun the distribution. It occasions great joy among those especially who fled from home without time to bring any effects with them, and who have worn their only garments without change for many months, until they are ragged and filthy to the last degree.

Assure the ladies that their work has not been in vain, and that thousands will be made tidy and comparatively comfortable and happy thereby. I will send you soon an account of the distribution, but my main effort is to throw provisions into Crete itself, so as to supply the wants of those who have fled from their homes to the mountains, or to parts of the coast inaccessible to the Turks. By doing this I hope to lessen the necessity of the exodus, because the effects of it are in many cases most deplorable. But I have no time to give details now. By the next week's mail I hope to send you more full details. Assure our friends of the Committee and others that their efforts have not been in vain, and that national and moral aid to the cause of Cretan independence will result there.

Truly yours, S. G. HOWE.

In connection with the above we translate the following from the *Star of the East*, one of the leading Greek journals published at Athens:

"Dr. HOWE has commenced his philanthropic labors. Convinced by his own observation and experience that the removal of the women and children from Crete to Greece was subjecting them to many evils and temptations, and that in the end it would be detrimental to them, he has decided to establish in Crete a depot of provisions and clothing, placing the same in a spot inaccessible to the enemy. To this end he has selected a young man of ability and energy, and sent him to Crete with the first lot of provisions and clothing."

Through the liberality of the proprieters of the Cunard line of steamers, and of Messrs. PAPPAYANI Brothers, the proprietors of the line of steamers from Liverpool to Greece, the clothing and other articles contributed in this country for the relief of the Cretans, were forwarded free of freight or expense of transhipment at Liverpool. The need of further contributions, both of clothing or material for clothing and provisions, or money, is very pressing, and any such contributions sent to Mr. J. M. RODOCANACHI, the Greek Consul, at No. 30, Central Wharf, Boston, will be forwarded without delay for distribution by DR. HOWE.

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons, have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Blanks in Bankruptcy.

OPINION OF HON. T. A. JENCKES.

The following correspondence between Hon. T. A. Jenckes—the father of the Bankrupt Law—and the firm of Stone & Barron, like Henry Clay's mouth, "speaks for itself."

NO. 42 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
June 29, 1867.

Hon. T. A. Jenckes:

DEAR SIR: We take the liberty of sending, with this line, a set of our Revised Blank Forms in Bankruptcy. May we request you to examine them and see if they come up to the requirements of the rules laid down by the United State Supreme Court? You will observe that in our new Forms—which differ, not only from the ones first issued by us, but from all others yet printed—we leave a margin especially to allow of the Forms being bound.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

STONE & BARRON.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1867.

Messrs. Stone & Barron:

GENTLEMEN: Your Blank Forms in Bankruptcy excel in the judicious allotment of the space to be filled, in the size and quality of the paper used, and in the arrangement of the margins, by which the sheets can be fastened together at the ends, while in use before the Registry, and be bound in proper form when the papers in a case are finally filed in Court. They comply with all the requirements of the "General Orders and Forms," and I take pleasure in commending them to the use of the Courts and the profession.

Respectfully yours,

—*Advertisement.* T. A. JENCKES.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,

Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.

THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!

The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE, No. 625 Broadway.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best [illegible] Astor House.

"To be, or not to be—That's the Question."

Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad,—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avordupois, is added to my weight.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

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A full assortment at the lowest prices.
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The Miseries Suffered by the Victims of Fever and Ague are permanently removed by D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a sure cure for all Chills and attending Fevers. Sold everywhere.

The Man in the Moon, for Whose Especial benefit the flowers of the cereus grandiflora unfold their white and fragrant petals, would certify, if he could speak, that the odor of Phalon's extract, NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, is identical with that of the living blossoms that expand under his smiles in the vales of South America. Sold by all druggists.

Shakespeare talks of the "glass of fashion;" but the true glass of fashion is that in which PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is contained.

Special Telegram from the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MILL.—On Saturday evening, July 6, by Rev. Mr. Plummer, D. D., HENRY LEWIS, Esq., to EMMELINE MILL, both of Brooklyn.

MCCORMACK—LOGAN.—On Thursday, June 27, by Rev. James Harper, DAVID MCCORMACK, of Bally Kally, County Derry, Ireland, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Logan, Castlereagh, County Down.

☞ Belfast and Derry papers please copy.

DIED.

ARKENBURGH.—On Saturday, July 6, at 8 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, JAMES W., son of Robert H. and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh, aged 22 years, 2 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, at the corner of 68th-st. and 11th-av.

BAKER.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 2, MARY LOUISA, wife of Clifford A. Baker, of Buffalo, and daughter of Wm. Ward Wheeler, of Detroit, Mich.

CHRISTMAS.—On Friday, July 5, FLORENCE EMILY, twin daughter of Charles H. and Emily Christmas, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 148 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 8, at 2 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—On Sunday morning, July 7, at his residence at Hoboken, after a short illness, ELISHA S. COGSWELL, aged 33 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 54 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Albion Lodge No. 26, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge at their rooms, corner of Greene and 4th sts., on Tuesday, July 9, at 12 M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother ELISHA S. COGSWELL. The members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend. By order of the M.

A. V. DEMAREST, Secretary.

DECKER.—In this City, after a short illness on Sunday morning, July 7, RICHARD DECKER, Esq., merchant, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family, and members of St. Nicholas Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his cousin, Jacob S. Moore, No. 217 West 21st-st., this day, (Monday,) at 8½ o'clock A. M. precisely. His remains will be taken to Somers, N. Y., for interment.

DAVIS.—On Sunday evening, June 30, HELEN S. DAVIS, daughter of Rev. John K. Davis, of Troy.

ELLIS.—On Sunday morning, July 7, Mrs. MARY WATERBURY ELLIS.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Lexington-av. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

GRANT.—On Sunday, July 7, ALEXANDER, son of William and Jane Grant, aged 2 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 165 West 4th-st., on Tuesday, July 9, at 9 o'clock.

HILGER.—Suddenly, while bathing in the Hackensack River, at Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 4, MAURICE, son of the late Maurice and Delia A. Hilger, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., on Monday, July 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HILLMAN.—On Sunday morning, July 7, of convulsions, WILLIAM DURBSON HILLMAN, son of John S. and Marie Louise Hillman, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 35 East 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KARCK.—At Liverpool, England, on Friday, July 5, AGNES CONSTANCE, daughter of the late John H. Faber, and wife of Ferdinand Karck, late of this City.

KING.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, July 7, JOHN ALSOP KING, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are, without further notice, requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, July 10, at 4 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:55 P. M.

LOUNSBURY.—At Winnipauk, Conn., on Thursday, July 4, SARAH A. LOUNSBURY, aged 47 years and 10 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of Geo. H. Randle, on Monday next at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LATHAM.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Saturday morning, July 6, ANNIE D., wife of Charles F. Latham.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of D. W. Barney, Esq., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Cars leave the 30th-st. Depot at 2 P. M., and returning, leave Irvington at 5:44.

MAYNARD.—On Saturday, July 6, CATHARINE A., wife of Hiram A. Maynard, and daughter of Ernest and Mary Keyser.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 5th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 4 P. M.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, July 7, JOEL KETCHUM, infant son of Edward R. and Mary C. Young, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 100 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 154.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 1, North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, duster coat, dark vest, dark pants, shoes, dark socks, white woolen undershirt, white muslin overshirt. Found on the person the following articles: Two keys and a comb, a small amount of money. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 155.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 30, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, light curly hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, no boots, no socks or stockings, plaid woolen shirt. Body been in the water a few days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 156.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, black hair, black eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, white shirt. Body been in the water seven or eight weeks. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be removed on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business on or before the first day of August next.

Subscribers will please call and pay their installments at the above location, or remit by check to the order of the Company. A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for, and application at once is requested in order to secure it.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

HOW TO DEAL WITH DIARRHŒA.

Avoid the violent purgatives. Swallow no chalk mixtures, or other constipating preparations. The inner membrane of the bowels needs soothing and toning. Take RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, which will at once remove the irritating humors that produce the disease, and act like a healing, strengthening balsam upon the inflamed intestines—effecting in the worst cases a rapid and painless cure.

Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

SWAMP FEVERS.

The sun is generating atmospheric poison in all marshy districts at this season, and Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever are more or less prevalent in all such localities. But mark this: it is optional with their inhabitants whether they will shake and burn or not. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will invariably arrest an attack of malarious fever (if taken when the symptoms first appear) within a few hours. It is an absolute specific for intermittents of every type.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES.
Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Amethyst, Onyx, Pearl, Stone, Cameo, Enamel, Diamond, &c., for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN Relief Commission to date:

Amount previously acknowledged	$245,158 18
Reformed Dutch Church, Overyisel, Mich.	61 00
J. Hackley, Port Discovery, Wash. Ter.	20 00
A friend, Highland, Ill.	5 00
E. Sprik, Vinland, Mich.	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
Mr. Voigt	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
Reformed Dutch Church, New-Durham, N. J.	18 [illegible]
L. Alink, Zeeland, Mich.	5 00
Citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., add	72 00
Forty-third-street M. E. Church, New-York	73 00
Fifteen residents of Panama, N. G., $290 gold at 138¾	402 [illegible]
G. W. Hillman & Co.	25 00
A. Schevert	25 00
Total	$245,876 18

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snowwhite clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue?

TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & CO.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
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No. 240 Pearl-st., N. Y.

TO LAWYERS.—BANKRUPTCY MANUAL, by CLINTON RICE. Sold by A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 22.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE MIND.
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One volume, 8vo. Cloth. Price $4.
CONTENTS:

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CHAPTER 6. The Emotions.
CHAPTER 7. Volition.
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"This interesting historical novel takes the reader to Prussia during the period of the invasion of Germany by Napoleon. It gives us the German side of that war, showing how deeply they felt the humiliation which Napoleon's victories compelled them to endure. The character of the beautiful and beloved Louisa of Prussia, whose memory is cherished by Prussians as that of a saint, is charmingly portrayed."

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$9,628,278 77
Liabilities of Directors	$333,755 22	
Overdrafts		9,424 19
Premiums		58,975 59
Due from Banks		797,371 44
United States Bonds		2,550,000 00
Cash on hand, viz:		
Specie	$53,041 07	
National Currency	236,010 00	
Legal Tenders	4,783,299 00	
Checks	1,740,463 64	
		6,812,813 71
Total		$19,856,863 70
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		229,523 76
Dividend No. 6, payable this day		150,000 00
Circulation		1,700,000 00
Deposits:		
Individual	$7,733,608 14	
United States	172,460 00	
Banks	6,798,005 80	
		14,704,073 94
Dividends unpaid		3,266 00
Total		$19,856,863 70

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
Sworn and subscribed before me this first (1st) day of July, 1867. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER.
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day on presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
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BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

COPPER CREEK MINING COMPANY.
A Stockholder's meeting of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 49, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the President. GEO. F. MAYER, Secretary.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, June 19, 1867.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:
Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.
Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.
Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office the Georgia Railroad Company.
Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.—FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad. interest payable March and September, in New-York. A limited number for sale at the Chatham National Bank, at 85 per cent.
L. OWEN, President,
M. and E. RR. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money.
These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Scrip of the year 1865 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid its forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy.
J. STORM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109⅝	109⅞	Aug. 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
Coupon, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	June 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	108	108½	July, 7.30	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¾	111⅞	July, C.I.Nt's '64	119¼	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	108⅞	Aug. C.I.Nt's '64	118⅝	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108⅞	Oct. C.I.Nt's '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	107¾	107⅞	Dec. C.I.Nt's '64	117	117½
5-20 " new, '67	107¾	107⅞	May, C.I.Nt's '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Registered	101⅝	102	Aug. C.I.Nt's '65	115¼	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102	102¼	Sept. C.I.Nt's '65	115	115½
Gold	138⅞	139	Oct. C.I.Nt's '65	114¾	114¾

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.
INTEREST allowed on balances.
ADVANCES made on approved securities.
Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.
All orders faithfully executed
JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 6, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 45 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $30 65 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.
WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,394,408 23
Commercial paper	$660,330 62	
Demand loans	674,770 41	
Bad debts	3,615 33	
Other suspended and overdue paper	14,826 87	—
Indebtedness of Directors	40,865 00	
Overdrafts		7,974 20
Banking house		44,120 04
Current expenses		8,278 66
Cash items, as per schedule		18,011 89
Due from National Banks Am. Ex. National Bank, City		25,507 95
United States bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		170,950 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		248,275 16
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$23,750 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,213 00—	24,963 00
Specie		33,523 30
Fractional Currency		15,657 62
Legal tender notes		383,395 00
Compound interest notes		54,620 00
Exchange for Clearing-house		154,179 99
Total		$2,803,865 04
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$600,000 00
Surplus fund		250,000 00
Circulating notes due from Comptroller, less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		195,720 00
Individual depositors		1,656,784 41
State bank circulation outstanding		20,829 00
Discount	$12,378 39	
Interest	35,497 41	
Profit and loss	32,655 83—	80,521 63
Total		$2,803,865 04

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 96 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, July 3, 1867.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	139,128 00

The regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT.
TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.
At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company.
JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY. 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office, No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst. to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y.,
OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.
The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1.
THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

AT $2 50—WRITING, TWENTY LESSONS; arithmetic and writing, or book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $10; grammar, reading, spelling, $5 each; juveniles in classes, half price. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, 62 Bowery, and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR SUMMER.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, all Summer, and qualify pupils practically for Fall business. Private desks this week without extra charge.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17.
DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon.
DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Six per cent. interest paid, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT. Vice-Pres't.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO obtain unfurnished rooms, with board, with a respectable private family in the City; location must be central; home comforts and permanency especially desired; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, W. W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING change of air, and to board themselves, may have pleasant, airy rooms, neatly furnished, at Hempstead, Queen's County. The lady would cook for them. Apply at Mrs. O'BRYAN'S, Greenwich-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW CAN BE ACcommodated in a private family in Ludlow, Vermont. Board $5 per week. Address M. C. BARTON, No. 579 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, N. Y., one of the finest locations on the Sound; accessible by New-Haven Railroad or steamboat *John Romer*; desirable rooms for families. B. BARNARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARD IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—PARties wishing board in a healthy, desirable location, pleasant rooms, good lawn, shade trees, table, &c., call at or address No. 278 Main-st., Plainfield, N. J.

A PIANO TO EXCHANGE FOR COUNtry board for a gentleman and wife; part board, part cash; can be selected from a large stock of first-class instruments. Address BOARD, Box 150 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the United States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house, all modern, with four lots, for sale for investment on Avenue A and 121st-st. The title to this property is now perfected, and it will be sold cheap to close an estate. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE No. 109 South 8th-st., corner of 5th, Brooklyn, E. D.; two lots 50x100, house 25x60, stable 20x25; every modern improvement; possession at once; three minutes from the ferry; terms to suit. Apply to WM. C. WALKER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY, AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and on the completion of the Newark and Patterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories, and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory, and kitchen; on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price, $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av., and the subscribers.
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.
Post-office address, Newark, N. J.

Refer in New York to Messrs. C. O. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE.
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass. the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and storerooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to HENRY COLT,
SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, JAMES RENFREW, JR., } Executors.
or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence at Poughkeepsie, about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-street, New-York.
OR,
If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most complete and best paying farms in Monmouth County, N. J., 70 acres; location delightful; handsome modern dwelling; villa style; 18 rooms; cottages for farmer and laborers; commanding view of Raritan and outer bays, as well as inland; all advantages of a fine country seat and paying farm; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, pear and peach orchards; other fruits in abundance, choicest varieties; fine crop growing, and buildings and fences in best order; 25 miles from City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable, part can remain. Call on or address ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

CHARMING RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS at Tremont, near Fordham, at a bargain—owner contemplates a removal to the East, or would not sell—with or without furniture; house, 10 rooms, dry cellar; all in complete repair and painted recently; fine grounds; young fruit of every variety; excellent water; only five minutes' walk from two stations; cash preferred. Address owner, H. A. BROWN, Box No. 121 Station D, New-York, or call at No. 12 West 4th-st., City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, houses and lots for sale or to let, on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, between this City and Albany. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find it to their interest to consult with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AND farm at Somerville: 130 acres choice land, large brick residence, two farmers' houses; ample outbuildings, fruit and shade; a choice place. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE IN MILFORD, CONN., A very desirable house and lot, situated on Broad-st. (fronting the Park,) being the late residence of Levi Langridge, deceased. Title perfect; possession given immediately. Inquire of L. N. BEARDSLEY, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This well-known and first-class hotel for sale, furnished complete, together with the celebrated Washington or Champagne Spring. This spring is the most strongly impregnated with iron of all the waters of Saratoga; its sparkling character has acquired for it the name of the Champagne Spring. The Clarendon is at present rented to Chas. E. Leland, Esq., and is located on Broadway and William-st.; has fine grounds, handsome old shade trees, wide piazzas, six stories, with wings, and will accommodate over 500 guests; stabling, &c. It will be sold on very easy terms and at a reasonable price. All particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., N. Y.

THE NEWLY-BUILT AND ELEGANTLY-furnished Warren House, Watertown, Conn., lying in the picturesque County of Litchfield, famous for delightful drives, beautiful scenery and salubrious air, is open for the Summer, and a few desirable rooms are still unengaged. The proprietor, WM. H. BURROUGHS, well known to the traveling community, from his connection with leading hotels in this and other cities throughout the country, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of his guests.

DUNBARTON HOUSE—OCEANPORT, NEAR Long Branch, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. Stabling attached. For board, apply on the premises, or to
M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE—Beautifully situated for families, four miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson; one and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Road, 30th-st.; fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Address WILLIAM JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS TO BE had now at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Apply to or address CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor, or Delavan House, Albany.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.: a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.
Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET with possession; a nice furnished cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson; also an unfurnished one; also two at Tarrytown, furnished complete; fruit, shade and shrubbery in great abundance, at very reasonable rents. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE. Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, FURNISHED, TO let in North Englewood, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York; eight rooms, carriage-house and stable; good garden, all planted; ten minutes from depot. M. FLANNELLY.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, ON THE heights near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, a moderate-sized house, completely furnished; rent $175 per month. Address Box No. 3,388, Post-office.

FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET—TO A respectable young man, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, very pleasant, at 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, a modern-built cottage house, of seven to nine rooms, within one hour of the New-York City Hall. If so distant as to necessitate travel by steam cars, enough land for a good garden plot is desired. Property valued at $3,500 to $4,500 preferred, at a rent not to exceed $450 per year, with the privilege of purchasing the same on payment of $800 or $1,000 per year. If neatly furnished, would also take some furniture at a bargain. Address V. B., Box No. 473, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FROM THE FIRST of August, (lease of three years preferred,) a three-story high-stoop house, with modern improvements, for a small family of adults. Address, with terms, location, &c., Post-office Box No. 4,340 New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
E. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York. No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PAPER-HANGING SALESMAN to travel in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; must have a well established acquaintance with buyers and routes in that section; a first-class salesman, energetic and reliable, and possessing the above requisite, will be liberally dealt with. Apply, by letter only, to CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO., No. 25 Murray-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a young man, unmarried; one who perfectly understands his business, honest, sober and reliable. None others need apply to P. FAGANS, No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—IN A BRITISH IMPORTING HOUSE, a smart, intelligent lad about 17 years of age; one who resides with his parents preferred; salary, first year, $100. Address W. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A FANCY dry goods jobbing-house. Address, with reference, salary and experience, J. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk in a dry-goods jobbing house; must write a good hand, and be correct at figures. Address Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED—COACHMEN, GROOMS, WAITERS, man and wife for the country, valet, footmen, at No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10; immediate employment.

AGENTS WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS MEN of good address to sell Chromolithographic Portraits of George Washington, Martha Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Andrew Johnson, John Wesley, &c., framed in handsome gilt ovals, 14x17. The above chromatic portraits sent by express, free of charge, on receipt of price, viz., $15. Also, agents wanted to sell religious and patriotic engravings in this city and along the Hudson River, to be paid for in weekly installments. Apply at LYON & READ'S Family Bible, Looking Glass and Picture Depot, 277 Hudson-st., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT' LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address
B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants Institute No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WE WANT A SMART, ACTIVE, RELIABLE boy for office delivery clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures, a fair penman and reside with his parents. Apply from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
WILLSON, WATROUS & CO., 1st-av. cor. 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as nurse, who truly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has no objections to go in the country and bring it up by hand if required; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 3d-av., one door below 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTable down Eastern American ladies, Protestants, as housekeepers in a hotel, first-class boarding-house or private family; have best of reference; understand their duties fully. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable private family as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country or City. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 252 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has seven years' recommendations. Call at No. 438 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers; also hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPable girl to cook, wash and iron, or as general servant; will be found neat, obliging and respectful, and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is an excellent baker; will do the general work of a small family; wages $12; City or country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can take the place of chambermaid and waitress or general houseworker, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, an engagement to go out by the day or week in private families. Call at No. 655 7th-av., second floor, between 48th and 49th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or to assist with children, or chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CIVIL, COMpetent woman in the country to do housework, with her son, aged 4 years; she will take low wages. Call on or address WIDOW, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take charge of an infant from its birth, a situation in country or City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, or would travel as ladies' maid. Call or address CHAMBERMAID, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of children from birth; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 353 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook; understands her business. Can be seen until engaged at No. 213 East 40th-st., (new number.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing to take home, or would go out by the day; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 164 48th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A. A.—AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 22d and 23d sts., Great American Employment Association. Situations wanted for first-class girls, City and country.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 331 6th-av., third floor.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., MAY be found a number of first-class servants of every description, both male and female, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; would attend to a garden; milk a cow, if required; can furnish first-class reference from his last employer; would prefer the country. Address THOMAS DUGAN, No. 205 1st-av., in boot store, for three days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; understands milking cows if required; can give the best of City and country reference. Call or address for three days, T. S., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman; good careful driver; excellent groom; willing to make himself generally useful in the garden; can milk, &c.; best City and country reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man of long experience, from the old country, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 33d-st., or address T. K., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; is thoroughly competent in every respect; has no objection to the care of a horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—AS COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARdener.—A gentleman desires a situation for a capable, steady, hardworking single young man, in his employ three years; moderate wages expected. Address BRIDGEPORT, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD coachman and gardener, who understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; can milk, and give good references. Address or call on MILLER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable Protestant man; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener; wife is first-class cook or laundress; is a first-class dairy-maid; they have no encumbrance; both have the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Address Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM, TO work in a garden, to look after horses, and to make himself generally useful; can milk; will go for small wages; just landed. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man; has the best of City reference from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; best of recommendations. Apply for two days, from 10 to 3, at L. Huffer's office, No. 17 South William-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING OUT OF town wishes to procure a situation for his man; he is a first-class man and can be always relied upon. Call at No. 26 East 37th-st., for two days. W. A. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, with best of city references; can be seen for two days at No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER a situation; one that can give satisfaction to his employer. Address E. L., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (English) to take care of horses. Address R. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as porter; has good City reference. Address D. KEEFE, No. 57 Spring-st.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP, CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE OF CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or out-door clerk by an active man; is quick and correct at figures; thoroughly acquainted with general business routine; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as salesman in a retail cigar store; salary no object; desires to learn the business; reference from last employers. Address F. T., No. 70 West 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from April 1 to June 30, 1867:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Died.
Francis Burns	29	Ireland	April 3
Michael Reardon	36	Ireland	April 11
William McCabe	29	Ireland	April 12
James Ackley	17	New-York	May
William B. Lippincott	28	New-Jersey	May
Thomas Kenwood	30	England	May 15
Brewster Conklin	21	New-York	May 23
William Hackett	38	Massachusetts	June 12
Michael West	33	Sweden	June 18
George Baker	25	Massachusetts	June 22
James Bagley	45	England	June 26
Paul Jacobs	23	Germany	June 26
Joseph D. Wright	25	Pennsylvania	June 27

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.—The members of this Company will assemble at the Armory, in citizen's dress, on MONDAY, the 9th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their late comrade, MAURICE HILGER. By order of E. P. ROGERS, Commandant.
L. DRAKE, Acting First Sergeant.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, market gardeners and others. See sale (under auctions) of the "Firth" Estate, near Maspeth, L. I., three miles from Grand-st. Ferry.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists, Depot, No. 73 Murray-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER......July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS......Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA......July 3
TRIPOLI......July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$100 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL......SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING......SATURDAY, July 27
VIRGINIA, PROWSE......SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN......July 13
MINNESOTA......July 31
CHICAGO......Aug. 14
NEBRASKA......Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......July 13
ETNA......WEDNESDAY......July 17
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......July 20
EDINBURGH......WEDNESDAY......July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY......July 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin......90 00
Steerage......40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms......$75—$90 00
Steerage......32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT......SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD......SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage......$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 11,
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.
Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13.
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. H. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	[illegible]	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 89	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6¾ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6½ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thurday, 4th	4½ A. M.
Friday, 5th	6½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 5th	7 A. M.	Friday, 5th	10 A. M.
Saturday, 6th	10 A. M.	Saturday, 6th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 7th	7 A. M.	Sunday, 7th	12½ P. M.
Monday, 8th	8 A. M.	Monday, 8th	12 M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison st. daily at 8 A. M. every day, without exception. Lands at 34th-st. for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. on return.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted, commencing MONDAY, July 8, steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leave Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2. Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
☞During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:28, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 8, passengers for the South via the Annamessic route will take the 7½ P. M. train. The 12 noon train will make no connection.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Asst. Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 12 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:
115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.
And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.
The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.
The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.
Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.
Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:
230 cast-iron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.
325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office.
All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.
Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 16x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.
To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.
Further information can be had at the office.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 23, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of July instant, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
1 "E" flat Picolo, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
1 "F" Flute, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
5 "B" flat Clarionets, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
1 "E" flat Clarionet, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
2 "E" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
4 "E" flat Altos, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Tenors, brass, bell up, 3 vales, rotary.
1 "B" flat Baritone, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Bass, brass, bell up, 4 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat basses, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
Each instrument must be accompanied with a music stand.
2 Small Drums.
1 Bass Drum.
1 pair Turkish Cymbals.
1 dozen "E" flat Clarionet Reeds.
3 dozen "B" flat Clarionet Reeds.
52 March Books.
1 ream of best Music Paper.
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they may propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments," and be addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:
First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1861. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
KEWANEE.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
Length over all, 139 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller
MIAMI.
Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.
These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Hoboken, near the sectional dock, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
FURNITURE, DESKS, COUNTERS, SHOW-CASES, &c.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, July 8, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood lounges, pier mirrors, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, elegant rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus to match, iron bedsteads, mattresses, bookcases, rosewood etageres, extension tables, cane-seat chairs, rosewood and mahogany standing and sitting desks, office tables, library desks, office chairs, counters, show-cases; also, a large collection of books, fancy articles, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS will sell on TUESDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 223 East 20th-st., four fine carriage horses, one phaeton, one coupe, one dog-cart, two coaches, sleigh, double and single gold-mounted harness, robes, whips, blankets; also one superior team of bay carriage horses.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
D. GILLESPIE, Deputy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF RAILROAD AND COAL STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors:
215 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
100 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co., $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 8, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH MENTON LEMONS.
1,340 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing from bark *Union*, from Menton.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 38 YEARS' LEASE of 15 lots, with valuable bulkhead, on 13th-av., 21st and 22d sts., formerly known as the N. R. Warehousing Company.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of 15 lots of land, situated on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore; has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, OFFICE Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Supreme Court sale of 22 valuable and beautifully-located building plots of various sizes, to be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. This property, known as the "Firth" estate, is near Maspeth, L. I., handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive frontage on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property there is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit, outbuildings, numerous, commodious and convenient. Also, one well-built tenement-house, with barn, sheds, &c., in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To see the property, take Flushing cars at Hunter's Point for Winfield, at 8½, 9½ A. M. and 12½ P. M. For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, has been this day dissolved. The paper business at No. 56 John-st. will hereafter be continued by A. T. CLAYTON, and the stationery business at No. 157 Pearl-st., by CHARLES H. CLAYTON, each on their separate account. Either party will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) A. T. CLAYTON,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
I have this day associated with myself in business, my nephew and salesman, JAMES M. CHALMERS, under the firm name of CLAYTON & CO., and will hereafter continue the general paper business, in all its branches, of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 56 John-st.
A. T. CLAYTON.

The PRINTING, BLANK-BOOK and STATIONERY business of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, at No. 157 Pearl-st., will be continued under the firm of CHARLES H. CLAYTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS E. GARSON having an interest in the same.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWN & SARGENT, for the purpose of manufacturing every variety of gas fixtures, No. 209 Centre-st.
J. H. BROWN,
H. SARGENT.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COAL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
The renowned American LILLIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
the summer Dramatic Company will perform
TRYING IT ON and
THE ARTIST'S WIFE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY and
QUITE AT HOME.
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 38 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1867.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK IN TWELVE YEARS OF
JULIA DEAN.
JULIA DEAN as Julia, in the Hunchback.
TUESDAY—JULIA DEAN as Bianca.
SATURDAY—FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8, AND DURING THE WEEK,
PROF. LOGRENIA,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
LEARNED BIRDS, CATS AND MICE,
SINGING AND DANCING.
CURIOSITIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES, &c., &c.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
FAMILY LINENS LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 889 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, July 8,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITES,
BOYS' SUMMER SUITES.
ALSO,
BATHING DRESSES
In every variety.
Broadway and 10th-st.

WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SHAWLS,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASIDE,
At $9 and upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES
IN
REAL CHANTILLY, PUSHER AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
received by last steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JULY 8,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
of their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, BROCHE, GRENADINES, LACES,
CLOTH AND SILK BASQUES,
JACKETS, SACKS,
&C., &C.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CARPETS.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS
AND INGRAINS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
IN
entirely new designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.
Also,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS
in great variety, at $1, $1 50 and $1 75 per square yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
Preparatory to taking their semi-annual account of stock, have made
"AN IMMENSE AND FINAL REDUCTION"
in the prices of all their remaining Spring and Summer goods of every description.
They call attention to entire lines of goods reduced to 25 cents; entire lines of rich goods reduced, in many instances, to
"ONE-THIRD THEIR ORIGINAL COST."
White goods, laces and embroideries, specially adapted for Summer wear, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, a great reduction in prices in the cloak and shawl department.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices. at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REduced to $20, $25, $30, $35.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULEY, NO. 897 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.—An elegant assortment of dress round hats in the new Henrietta shape, now the rage in Paris; also the Gaseon, Retrouse, the Imperial turban and bronze hats, with wreaths, birds and feathers to match.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A FINE BAROUCHE, TWO COUPE Rockaways, two top wagons, two pony tubs, 500 carriages and harness, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HARRIS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES CAN BE procured on a farm near New-Hamburgh, on the banks of the Hudson River, at reasonable terms. For particulars address T. D. BISHOP, No. 39½ Carmine-st.

MACHINERY.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam-pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used.
STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.—THE owners, agents and Captains of towboats are invited to meet at the Washington Hotel, opposite Bowling-green, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the CHAIRMAN.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Board of Underwriters' Rooms, corner of William and Wall sts.
JOS. TINKHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, July 8, the wonderful
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
30 GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
including
THIRTEEN BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ARAB BOYS
and
SEVENTEEN WILD KNIGHTS OF SAHARA.
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD.
Together with the unapproachable Spanish gymnast,
HERMANOZ CANIPOMANEZ.
This great combination of
MUSCULAR DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL DARING
will appear every evening in those
STARTLING FEATS OF STRENGTH, AGILITY, AND ALMOST SUPERHUMAN COURAGE,
which have been the
ASTONISHMENT AND ADMIRATION OF EVERY CAPITAL OF EUROPE AND ASIA,
interspersed with interesting representations of
NATIVE ARABIC CUSTOMS, CIVIL, FESTIVE AND WARLIKE,
accompanied by
NATIVE MUSIC, AND MILITARY PARAPHERNALIA,
as presented during an uninterrupted engagement of six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, London.
THE EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY
will be retained, and the performances will commence each evening with
A POPULAR COMEDIETTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, July 8.
THREE HUNDRED AND SECOND
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon......W. H. Whalley
Pythias......J. B. Studley
Dancing and a favorite farce conclude.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET......Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
(UNDER HIS PERSONAL DIRECTION.)
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 8, at 8.
1. March, "Jubilee."......Welker.
2. Overture, "Night in Granada."......Kreutzer.
3. Waltz, "Buergersinn," (new)......Strauss.
4. Selection, "Faust," (No. 2)......Gounod.
5. Overture, "Preciosa."......Weber.
6. Fantasia, Solo for Violoncello......Servais.
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
7. Polka, "Frauenherz, (new)......Strauss.
8. Grand Selection, "Dinorah" (new)......Meyerbeer.
9. Overture, "Berlin wie es weint und leicht."......Conradi.
10. Waltz, "Amelie."......Lumbye.
11. Rataplan and Chorus, "Forza del Destino" (new)......Verdi.
12. Polka, "Forever" (new)......Strauss.
Conductor......THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCcessors to Cummings & Jennys, factory and warerooms Nos. 133 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York. The vast improvements recently made in these instruments render them equal to any in the country, while the prices charged for them is by far the most reasonable. Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, from $75 to $600, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Circular embracing her valuable remedies will be sent free on receipt of postage stamp.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

DR. VANDERWEYDE, LATE PROFESSOR of New-York Medical College, Cooper Union and Girard College, Philadelphia, wants a partner with sufficient capital to work his new machine for making artificial ice by means of condensed petroleum gas; it is the best and cheapest process existing, and covered by three patents. Address No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 1,714 Girard-av., Philadelphia.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

Surrender of the City of Mexico to the Liberal Forces.

The Last Stronghold of the Imperialists Given Up.

Application of the United States for the Body of Maximilian.

Official Correspondence of Commander Rowe of the Tacony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 7.

The Navy Department this morning received the following letters:

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, THIRD RATE, }
OFF SACRIFICIOS, Mexico, June 24. }

SIR: I have the honor to report that the City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th instant to the Liberal forces without conditions. The only place in Mexico now occupied by the Imperialists is the City of Vera Cruz, which place, the United States Consul informs me, will surrender within the next forty-eight hours.

I have the honor to be, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. ROWE,
Commander U. S. N., commanding.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

[Telegraphic announcement of the fall of Vera Cruz has already been made. The capitulation was signed June 27, and the garrison marched out on the 28th. A portion of the troops have arrived at Mobile.—ED. TIMES.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, }
OFF SACRIFICIOS, Mexico, June 23, 1867. }

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this day received intelligence, through the Liberal General, BENAVIDES, that the Prince MAXIMILIAN was shot on the 19th inst. by sentence of a court-martial. Upon the intelligence being received by the Captain of the Austrian corvette *Elizabeth*, which was awaiting to receive MAXIMILIAN on board to carry him to Austria, he came on board the *Tacony* and solicited me to address a communication to President JUAREZ, on behalf of himself and his Government, that the remains of the deceased Prince might be delivered on board the *Elizabeth* for the purpose of conveying them to Austria. Complying with his request, I respectfully inclose a copy of the letter addressed to that effect, to his Excellency, President JUAREZ.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. ROWE, Commander,
Commanding U. S. Steamship *Tacony*.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY, }
OFF VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 23, 1867. }

His Excellency President Juarez:

SIR:—I am earnestly solicited by Capt. GRUELLER, of the Austrian Navy, commanding the Imperial man-of-war *Elizabeth*, to beg, upon his behalf and that of the Government of Austria, that you will be pleased to allow him the privilege of receiving the remains of the late Prince MAXIMILIAN on board the *Elizabeth*, for the purpose of conveying them to Austria. The relicts of the dead can be neither of service or injury to Mexico, and as I conceive his prayer to be one of tender humanity and of affection for his unhappy and bereaved family, I have the honor to beg also that his request may be granted. Any expenses incurred in bringing the remains to Vera Cruz will be most cheerfully liquidated by Capt. GRUELLER.

I have the honor to be, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. ROWE, Commander, U. S. N.

Sailing of Austrian Officers from Vera Cruz for Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, (*via* New-Orleans,) }
Sunday, July 7, 1867—8:30 o'clock P. M. }

The *Raleigh*, hence for Havana, has on board about ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz *via* Mobile, and now go to Havana with the view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chieftain at enmity with JUAREZ. Among them are Major HERRON and DOMINGO BUREAN. The latter was military commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will remain in Mexico and avenge MAXIMILIAN's death; that a few days will see a powerful chieftain at the head of a large anti-Juarez Party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from which point they will return to Mexico.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

Apostate Mormons Denounced by Brigham Young—Indian Treaties—Murder of a British Officer.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Salt Lake *Vidette*, of June 15, says: "On Sunday afternoon BRIGHAM YOUNG preached a lengthy sermon, boldly and openly announcing that AMASA LYMAN, ORSON HYDE and ORSON PRATT had apostatized and were cut off from the church. ORSON HYDE had been chosen President of twelve apostles last April. PRATT is one of the twelve, and LYMAN had been one of the apostles also. YOUNG was severe on HYDE, but particularly so on PRATT. He denounced the latter as an unbeliever, and is now in possession of the devil.

The crops in Utah promise to be better than for five years.

Judge KENNER, the Government Peace Commissioner, thinks he can make peace with the Crow Indians, but he says the Cheyennes must be whipped before he can treat with them.

The steamer *Octavia*, from Fort Benton, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, with a cargo of furs and $75,000 in gold.

The Indians are comparatively quiet in the upper country.

The *Octavia* also had the remains of Capt. W. D. SPEAR, of the British army, who was murdered in a boat, near Fort Rice, by a soldier.

Burning of a Distillery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 7.

The liquor-store and distillery of FRED. SCHRADER, No. 404 South-street, with several other buildings, were burned this morning. Loss about $50,000.

Indian Troubles—Attack on Gen. Custer's Cavalry by a Band of Sioux—The Indians Repulsed.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Sunday, July 7—4:20 P. M.

The following has just been received at headquarters from Gen. CUSTER's command, dated at Riverside, Colorado, forty miles west of Fort Sedgwick, July 6:

On the 24th ult. forty Sioux attacked a detachment of twenty-five men, under Capt. HAMILTON, near the forks of the Republican. After a gallant fight the Indians were defeated and driven off, with the loss of two warriors killed and several wounded, HAMILTON losing only one. On the same day a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded CUSTER's camp, endeavoring to stampede the horses, but were repulsed without the loss of a single animal. On the 26th, a war party of Sioux and Cheyennes, numbering five or six hundred, attacked and surrounded forty-eight men of the Seventh Cavalry, under Lieuts. ROBBINS and COOK, who were escorting a supply train from Fort Wallace. The Indians remained about the train for three hours, and made desperate efforts to effect its capture; but after a well-contested fight they were also repulsed, with a loss of five warriors killed and several wounded, and one horse captured. Our loss was only one man wounded.

A RIOT IN TENNESSEE.

Radical Meeting at Franklin—Attack on Colored Loyal Leaguers—One White Man Killed, Four Wounded and Eighteen Colored Men Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, July 7.

JOHN TRIMBLE, candidate for Congress, and two candidates for the State Legislature, all Radicals, had an appointment to speak yesterday at Franklin, Williamson County. A large number of persons, white and black, assembled, among the latter members of a loyal league, about eighty in number, who paraded the streets in regalia, with a band of music, and armed, in some instances firing a salute. The candidates were heard without interruption, the speaking lasting until about 4:30 o'clock. Subsequently, however, TRIMBLE, when not present, was denounced on the public square, and one of the legislative candidates badgered for something he had said. Much excitement arose, and symptoms of ill feeling between some of the whites and colored Leaguers were developed. The Leaguers retired in bad humor to a grove, where they were followed by a son of Dr. CLIFFE, who, in a conciliatory address, advised them to disperse. They agreed to do this and marched back to their hall. By this time night came on, and after stowing away their regalia, &c., they left the hall and returned to the public square, where a collision immediately occurred. It is alleged that they were fired on by a party of white and colored Conservatives, a man named CADY, a livery stable keeper, firing the first shot. The fire was instantly returned. The affair lasted but a few moments—half a minute, perhaps. There appeared to be a volley in attack, and a scattering reply, resulting in the death of CADY, who was shot through the heart, and the wounding of eight whites and eighteen blacks. Three of the latter are mortally wounded. Some of the wounded blacks are Conservatives. The Radical blacks were much exasperated, and threatened to return and renew the fight, but Dr. CLIFFE interposed and prevailed upon them to desist. An official investigation will be necessary to fix the responsibility for this murderous affair. On one hand it is charged that the colored Leaguers were armed, were menacing in deportment, and desired a fight; on the other that they had been previously and repeatedly assaulted, and they were armed in self-defence, and the attack evinced a preparation and design to do so. It was apprehended that the difficulty would be renewed to-day, but all is quiet. A company of the Forty-fifth Regulars left this place this morning for Franklin to maintain quiet. The affair is deplored by all parties.

On Saturday one of a company of militia, stationed at Tullahoma, was shot and killed by DEWITT BENNET, a captain in the late rebel army. Inspector-General HUNT has taken steps to preserve the peace there and to have the murder investigated.

Death of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Governor of Montana.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana Territory, }
Thursday, July 5. }

Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Secretary and Acting-Governor of this Territory, fell from the deck of the steamer *Thompson*, at Fort Benton, on the evening of the 1st inst., and was drowned. He had been absent for the last fortnight on public business, and had succeeded in procuring arms for the troops engaged in the defence of the Territory, and transacting other military business demanded by our present exigency. His death is greatly lamented, and the public demonstrations in honor of his distinguished character and services are general. At last accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing any rescue.

Escape of Prisoners from the Jail in Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, July 9.

Early this morning JAMES DUNN, JOHN MAGUIRE, CALVIN SMITH, HENRY SCOTT and WILLIAM LAWLESS, all State Prison convicts, escaped from the county jail in this city. They picked the locks of their cells and sawed off a window-bar, and then let themselves down to the ground by tying their blankets together. They undoubtedly had assistance from the outside. The jailor visited their cells between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday night, and found everything apparently as it should be. These men were confined in the jail temporarily, while repairs were being made in the State Prison at Thomaston.

The Reported Drowning of Rev. Mr. Merrill.

The Plattsburgh *Sentinel*, edited by a member of the church of which Mr. MERRILL was pastor, has the following article in reference to the reported drowning of that clergyman:

"As may well be supposed, there was an intense excitement in the village, and several days were devoted to dragging the river and bay. In the meantime, a coat, vest and pants were found at different places along the line of the railroad, the former under the culvert near the Boynton place; not where originally seen by the engineer on the train, but afterwards placed there by some person or persons unknown. We believe it is only established that the coat may have belonged to Mr. MERRILL, admitting which there was ground for all sorts of theories touching his absence, to recount which we have neither time nor space. On Saturday afternoon it came to be quite generally admitted that in view of all the facts and circumstances, Mr. MERRILL could not have been drowned, but wishing to absent himself for reasons, adopted this method of apparent drowning, while in reality he came ashore, changed his clothes, and left the country. We have no desire to come in conflict with the generally expressed sentiments of the community, and that community has no right to ask us to adopt floating rumors as facts, or to assume to be true what we know absolutely and philosophically cannot be otherwise than false. That Mr. MERRILL is drowned we do not entertain a shadow of doubt. And we express this belief in the face of yet other and apparently well-established facts that render it almost impossible for it to be so by any common course of reasoning in arriving at conclusions. We assume no responsibility in making such statement, and are careful to say this because our rule and practice have always been to affirm or deny in terms the most positive. The facts to begin with warrant us in affirming that Mr. MERRILL was drowned, for he fell into the river from a motion of the boat known to almost everybody on the Saranac or any other waters, to be a natural and common one, and was seen struggling in the river after he had fallen in, and was tending rapidly down with the current. And we do not believe Mr. MERRILL capable of working out a plan of procedure so intricate as this turns out to be, on the assumed hypothesis, to lead people astray, and yet to live an outlaw in the world, without money and without friends, and the terrible reflections that must follow him to the grave. We have no disposition to argue the case. Not that opinions are so firmly fixed as not to be shaken by facts or reasonable circumstances, but a few days will probably settle the whole question, and then all argumentation will be vain and useless. Resting here, we await developments that cannot long be delayed. Mr. M.'s body will soon be found in the waters of Lake Champlain, or some intimation will come to us from abroad revealing the fact so terrible to contemplate that he is yet alive."

Thrilling Scene at a Circus—A Lion Attacks his Keeper.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 6.

As the closing scene of the performance of THAYER & NOYES' Circus, on Thursday evening, a large cage containing two lions and two lionesses was drawn into the ring, and Mr. CHARLES WHITE, the keeper, entered it. The animals are all full grown, young and active, and one of the lions is remarkably wild and intractable. Mr. WHITE, however, had full confidence in his power to control them. All proceeded well for a time, but at length one of the lions began to be fractious and disobedient, whereupon Mr. WHITE struck him two or three blows with a whip. Suddenly the animal made a spring and seized Mr. WHITE by the shoulder with his teeth, shaking him as a dog would a cat, and finally throwing him on his back upon the floor of the cage. A thrill of horror passed through the assemblage of spectators. Ladies screamed and fainted; many people hastened to leave the establishment; some with terror-blanched countenances awaited in silence the result, and others rushed into the ring, vaguely and vainly hoping to rescue the adventurous lion tamer from the fate which apparently awaited him. Meanwhile Mr. WHITE coolly awaited the issue. He was helpless for the moment, the lion, with both fore paws upon his breast, holding him down and retaining his shoulder within those terrible jaws. The angry growls of the ferocious beast were frightful, and he was evidently determined to make the most of his opportunity. Mr. NOYES, one of the proprietors of the circus, seizing an iron bar dashed the end of it against the lion's head with such force that the animal was surprised into relaxing his hold. In an instant Mr. WHITE had regained his feet, and his control over the occupants of the cage. With a few well-directed blows of his whip he reasserted his supremacy, and the recently victorious king of beasts was reduced to submission. Mr. WHITE was terribly injured, the teeth of the lion having penetrated his shoulder deeply and lacerated the flesh in a shocking manner, besides crushing the bones so as to render the left arm almost useless. Despite his sufferings and the obvious ill-will of the lion, he proceeded with the performance to the end. He then quietly left the cage, and not till then was any one made aware of the serious character of his hurts. He was conveyed to the National Hotel in a carriage and now lies there in a critical condition. He is under the care of Dr. WHITBECK, who has reduced the fractured bones and hopes to restore the patient to a comparatively sound condition. In a previous encounter with the same lion, Mr. WHITE was dreadfully lacerated in the breast. The animal is of a peculiarly sullen disposition, and has compelled his keeper to discipline him vigorously on a number of occasions.

A Story of Mr. Lincoln's Duel.

We find the following in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, from a correspondent:

At the time alluded to, Gen. SHIELDS, Mr. LINCOLN and MARY TODD, the affianced of Mr. LINCOLN, were all residents of Springfield. Gen. SHIELDS had just returned from the Mexican war. His public or private life had not been of the highest standing, but being of a haughty nature, and looking with some degree of disdain upon "Honest ABE," he sought on one occasion to force Miss TODD to accept his company, during which time something occurred which gave her great offence. She wrote a severe and sarcastic article, accompanied by a piece of poetry, all of which was a most scathing and cutting rebuke to Gen. SHIELDS, and handed it to Mr. LINCOLN to have it published in the Springfield paper. Mr. LINCOLN hesitated a little, but having confidence in his judgment and good sense to manage such an affair, he took it to the editor, enjoined the strictest secrecy, and it was published. It was a labored comment upon much of SHIELDS' public as well as private career, and he writhed like a chained tiger under the goad. Although his name was not mentioned, everything pointed directly to him, and he sought by every means to find out the author's name. At last he threatened the editor with immediate prosecution if he did not disclose it to him, and gave him but a short time for a reply.

The editor went to Mr. LINCOLN's office, laid the whole matter before him and asked his advice. Mr. LINCOLN sat a moment in deep study, and then with his characteristic coolness, said: "Tell SHIELDS ABE LINCOLN wrote that article." The editor repaired to his office, where he found SHIELDS in waiting, and when he heard the information, vowed vengeance upon the 'country pettifogger.' Mr. LINCOLN waited the result with a good deal of anxiety, expecting a personal encounter with SHIELDS the first time they met, but instead he immediately received a challenge to fight a duel. This was unexpected to Mr. LINCOLN, but not doubting his ability to still bring the matter to a pleasant issue, he proceeded with the affair. But I will use his own language in relating it afterwards. He said: "I thought if I should fail, after leading the General along as far as I could on his road of 'honor;' and SHIELDS being a small man and I very tall with exceedingly long arms, I thought a sword would serve me as well as anything, and I chose long swords as the weapons."

Everything being arranged the parties met, and when the final issue was about to come, SHIELDS being perfectly incorrigible and Mr. LINCOLN seeing there was no other alternative, looked SHIELDS earnestly in the face and said:

"SHIELDS, do you want to know who wrote that article?"

"Did you do it?" said SHIELDS.

"No, MARY TODD wrote it," said Mr. LINCOLN, with a smile upon his countenance.

The friends present burst into a roar of laughter, joined by Mr. LINCOLN. In a few moments SHIELDS stepped forward, gave Mr. LINCOLN his hand, and joined in the merriment.

Thus ended Mr. LINCOLN's duel. He soon had an interview with MARY TODD, who had known nothing of the affair, related the circumstances to her, and sought her pardon for finally disclosing her name. Of course he was forgiven. To SHIELDS the affair was ever afterward annoying, but to Mr. LINCOLN, with his quick sense of the ridiculous and the nice appreciation of humor so characteristic of the man, the whole affair was ever a laughable one when referred to in after years.

A Very Peculiar Case of Hydrophobia.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 6.

Sixteen years ago last Wednesday, JAMES BAY, then a resident of Pontiac, was bitten by a rabid dog, but experienced no serious effects from the bite, until one year from the day on which he was bitten. He then felt some symptoms of the terrible disease, which soon developed into a most frightful attack. For six weeks he was a raving maniac, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned; but an iron constitution, and skillful nursing, brought him out from the shadow of death, and he rallied, the disease finally passing off. He pursued the even tenor of his way until the second anniversary, when he was again attacked, but with less severity than on the first occasion. The 26th day of June in each succeeding year has been the occasion of a hydrophobic fit, the last of which attacked him one week ago yesterday, at Sandwich, where he was employed as brickmaker. The usual symptoms were felt during the early part of the day, and BAY requested some of his friends to tie him in order to prevent personal injury. Being frightened by his personal appearance they refused to do so, and he continued at his work all day and until midnight, his usual time for quitting. Going to a neighboring barn, he tried to sleep off the dreaded attack. After a while his companions heard a noise in the barn, and, fearing that it was as BAY had declared, went to his aid. An appalling sight greeted them. The poor victim was foaming at the mouth biting at various objects, and to all appearance suffering the most horrible agony. As soon as he caught sight of them, with eyes glowing like fireballs, and uttering an unearthly yell, he made a rush for them. The party at once retreated, leaving BAY alone in the gloomy hayloft, wrought up to the highest pitch of maniacal frenzy, and battling with an enemy that no mortal man can subdue. In one of his convulsions he lifted a portion of the roof completely off, which evidently exhausted him, as nothing more was heard, and when his friends finally ventured to look after him was he found in a sound sleep. He was at once secured and taken to a safe place, where he was kept for several hours, and when he awoke nearly all traces of the previous night's awful experience had disappeared, and, with the exception of the exhaustion produced by his great sufferings, was as well as usual.

Suspected Criminals Put to the Torture in Texas.

From the Jefferson (Texas) Times.

Col. FOWLER, who has charge of the collection of the internal revenue, dropped from his pocket a package of money, estimated at from $2,200 to $2,300. He went to the place where he thought he had lost it, and there found the envelope, in which it was enclosed, but the money was gone. He immediately offered a reward of five hundred dollars for its recovery, but obtained no tidings of the missing package. Recent developments have led to the belief that the money was found by an old negro, who kept it. On Sunday night last a young negro restole the money, and the old one made an affidavit before Squire JONES, and had him arrested. Various circumstances led to the belief that this was the missing money of Col. FOWLER. The military interfered; the negroes were arrested, and upon being put to tests which are not usually resorted to in such proceedings, the elder negro confessed that he had found the money and had kept it, and the younger admitted that he had stolen it from him. The younger negro, however, could not be induced to give it up, but under the application of caustic remedies, not recognized by the Freedmen's Bureau, alleged that he had given it, first to one white man, then another, all of them men of respectability, and which statements proved to be false, until at last he charged it upon a very respectable young man, who is now under arrest.

Original Letter of John Wesley.

Mrs. ANN PARTRIDGE, aged over 80 years, and a resident of Union, Erie County, Penn., has presented to Allegheny College, Meadville, as a centenary offering, an original letter of JOHN WESLEY, the founder of Methodism, received by her from her aunt, Miss PADBURY, to whom it was written under the following circumstances: The followers of WESLEY were making efforts to build themselves a chapel, and the parish minister with the help of a mob would tear down by night what they erected in day time. This lady wrote to Mr. WESLEY asking his advice in the matter, and the following is his reply:

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1787.

MY DEAR BETTY: I love to see anything that comes from you, although it be upon a melancholy occasion. Nothing can be done on the Court of King's Bench till the latter end of next week at the soonest, and till then, I am trying all milder means which may possibly avail. If nothing can be done this way, we can but fight at sharps there. But prayer and fasting are of excellent uses; for if God be for us, who can be against us? Possibly I shall visit you this Winter. I always am, my dear Betsy,
Yours, most affectionately J. WESLEY.

North and South.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* is giving a report of his experiences and observations while making a tour in the North. He thus speaks of what he heard and said among the Democrats of Connecticut:

"The Democrats indorse Gov. PERRY's 'no Convention' policy. The say the South seceded without cause, *but now has abundant cause for revolution, and ought not, by any acquiescence, to virtually indorse the Radical measures.* They bitterly denounce the military governments now ruling with despotic sway over once proud and sovereign States, and are especially severe upon that hyper-excessive negrophilism which gives everything to gentlemen of color and practically maintains that 'white is no color at all—at all.'

To all this we had but one reply: Gentlemen, it *may do very well for you to talk of revolution, but we have had enough of it.* We have not the power, if we had the desire, to repeat any such experiment. Our policy and our desire is peace, and the arts of peace we would cultivate. If there is to be any more revolution, you must kick it up among yourselves. The man who has his hand in the lion's mouth, if a sensible man, will do nothing to irritate the animal. If military governments are obnoxious, we can be relieved of their presence only by the restoration of civil rule; this can only be effected by our return to the Union, and *for this there is but one road open*—'all others lead astray.'"

A Firemen's Celebration in Georgia.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 4th inst., contains the following in its report of the formal delivery of a hose carriage to a company of firemen in that city:

The ceremony took place in front of the Augusta Hotel, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, quite a number of Georgia's fair daughters gracing the balconies of the hotel. Dr. M. J. JONES, Vice-President of the Company, acted as Master of Ceremonies, and introduced Col. GEORGE H. JONES, who, before naming the carriage, delivered a chaste and eloquent address, *eulogistic of the public spirit* and patriotism of Augusta firemen.

The Colonel paid a glowing tribute to the hero in honor of whom the [illegible] had determined to name their beautiful carriage.

As the Colonel shattered the brittle vessel containing the sparkling wine, and *called the name of Jefferson Davis*, a cheer went up of which the whilom prisoner might well be proud.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency—Why a Georgia Paper Supports Him.

From the Atlanta New Era, July 4.

Gen. GRANT is a national man. He has all his life been removed from, and occupied a position above, the influences of political strife, and is, therefore, free from the prejudices and animosities consequent upon them. Unlike any old politician who might be elevated to the Presidency, he has "no friends to reward, no enemies to punish." His services for the Union, and his national reputation, are sufficient to carry him unanimously into the Presidential office, unincumbered by pledges to any; his past record being the only pledge the people will require.

Elected and supported by the people, independently of the usual intrigues of interested politicians, and responsible directly to the people, Gen. GRANT would be free to select the soundest statesmen and truest patriots for his constitutional advisers, without regard to the section whence they come, or past political associations. Comprising in the comprehensive sweep of his policy the entire country from the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to the Gulf and the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the good of the whole will be his object; and it may reasonably be anticipated that all its members will be harmoniously reunited on his accession to power. Then the country, emerging from its present gloom and despondency, with augmented strength and confidence derived from a firmly-cemented Union, will move irresistibly forward on its mission of good to the nations, and its position as the first Power in the world.

Martially educated by the Union, he is emphatically the child of the Union, and loves it with all the ardor of a grateful son. Having given his services to it, and risked his life to defend and preserve it, he will not long tolerate the present practical disunion. Disunionists, whether in the South or North, would soon hide their diminished heads, and disunion sentiments would be forever hushed. Copperheadism and Radicalism in the North, and those who, in the South, covertly favor disunion by opposing the proffered plan for reconstruction, will each and all receive their death-warrant, and be buried in the same grave, never to be resurrected. But while withering vengeance would thus be visited upon the enemies of the Union, the magnanimity of the true soldier and successful captain would be extended cheerfully to all who should ground arms and return to their fidelity. Men who have received a military education are proverbial, as a class, for high-souled honor and magnanimous dispositions, and may be implicitly relied on in all the relations of life. That Gen. GRANT is a representative man of his profession is known to all with whom he ever came in contact, and especially to those whom the fortunes of war placed in his power.

We are aware that, owing to the injudicious opposition of the majority of the Press and a few prominent citizens of Georgia, we may not, as we otherwise might have done, participate in the election; but we shall have to live under the Administration which shall succeed President JOHNSON's, and are interested in its being broadly national, and untainted with any of the bitter prejudices growing out of old party feeling.

Gen. GRANT almost surrounded the now excluded States, and by force of numbers compelled a surrender; now the people are gathering in their might, and soon he will be "compassed about" in such way as to compel his surrender to their will. There is no escape from this result; and the 4th of March, 1869, will witness the inauguration of ULYSSES S. GRANT as President of the United States.

Let all, then, everywhere, who would place a gallant soldier and a truly national man, prepared to do full justice to all the people of all sections of the Union, in the Presidential office, rally to the support of Gen. GRANT, *the nation's only hope in this its dire extremity.*

Trades' Unions and the Sheffield Murder.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is very necessary, when so horrible a scandal as this (the murder of LINLEY) has been brought to light, to form a fair judgment upon it, for its importance is perfectly certain to be overrated by the enemies and underrated by the advocates of trades' unions. Of the moral quality of the act itself it is hardly necessary to say a word. No one probably will deny that it was as infamous a murder in every respect as could possibly be committed. The important question is, to what degree is it a typical crime? It will of course be said that Sheffield is an exceptional town; that the case in question was an exceptional case; and that the good conduct of the members of other trade unions, and the small amount of intimidation or personal violence proved against them, are not to be thrown into the shade by the extreme wickedness of one place and one class. This is perfectly true and just, but it is only one side of the truth. The quantity of actually proveable crime which exists is no criterion of the amount of intimidation which is exercised, and we have no right to accept without proof the comfortable doctrine that there is something special and exceptional about a particular town and a particular class. Some proof, however, of the bad eminence of Sheffield there certainly is. It always has been distinguished for crimes of violence, it is notorious for the prevalence of the foulest language, and it is in all respects a much worse-behaved place than, for instance, its neighbors, Leeds, Hull, and Nottingham. Though there is no very obvious reason why grinding should be a worse trade morally than another, the Sheffield population certainly are a bad specimen of the English nation. There are some special causes which may to a certain extent account for this. The trades carried on at Sheffield are very dangerous, and accidents to life and limb are exceedingly common in them. There is no place where you may see a greater number of persons maimed and disfigured by accidents occurring in the course of their business. Where people are accustomed to accidents with powder, to accidents by the splitting and flying of grinding wheels, and to accidents by the misuse of edge-tools, it is not unnatural that they should get to regard acts of violence with a certain degree of indifference. Beside this, many of the Sheffield trades are carried on upon terms which are certain to shorten the lives of the men engaged in them. The dry grinders, as they are called, die of consumption at what ought to be the prime of life, and they thus contract something of a soldier's recklessness. A man who is every moment in danger of losing his eyes or his fingers by an instant's carelessness or by bad luck, and who expects to have his lungs worn into holes by steel filings before he is forty years of age, is naturally disposed to be violent and careless about both life and limb. Besides this, there is hardly any branch of trade in which mere manual skill is at such an enormous premium. There are branches of the Sheffield trades in which a good workman is able to earn an income which would be wealth to many a clergyman, and he is not a little apt to use his gifts by working a day or two in the week when the fit takes him, and spending the rest of his time in debauchery. The high price of manual skill of course makes those who possess it passionately desirous to retain their advantages, and intensely jealous of every contrivance which can possibly reduce their importance. These circumstances do undoubtedly go a long way to explain the fact of the bad eminence of Sheffield over other places; and this may fairly be urged against those who would draw from LINLEY's murder an inference hostile to trade unions in general.

On the other hand, it may be said with equal truth that Sheffield differs from other places mainly in the fact that its circumstances are such as to give an exceptional amount of influence to men who have nothing but manual skill to live upon, and whose manual skill happens to be peculiarly valuable. You see here, it will be urged, the spirit of protection and government by trade unions full blown and unrestrained. Elsewhere you see it checked by a thousand other influences. Its effects will not, of course, be equally well marked when the circumstances under which it operates are different, but they will differ principally in degree from those which are exhibited in Sheffield, and they will differ less and less in degree as the organization of the trade unions gets more powerful. We see what sort of force there is in such organizations—how a man like HALLAM gets to look on his trade and on the body which to him represents it as his true country, as the master whom he is to obey and to protect against all enemies; and this, more or less, will be the case with all unions and in all trades.

In this, too, there is a great deal of truth, but it is a truth which it is very difficult to turn to much good effect. Devotion to a trade union is like devotion to a religion, to a country, to a particular cause. It has terrible dangers, and tends at times to horrible crimes, but it is one manifestation of the social passion without which no great or good things could be done in the world. All that can be done is to try to get people to use it wisely; but dreadful as its abuses are, we do not exactly see what more legislation can do to prevent trade unions than is done at present.

Letter from Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. SHERIDAN was invited to attend the laying of the corner-stone of a soldiers' monument in Detroit on the Fourth, and returned the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
NEW-ORLEANS, June 28, 1867. }

Gen. John Robertson, Detroit, Mich.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Michigan Soldiers' Monument Association, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone on the 4th of July. I regret that on account of official duties I will be unable to attend.

It would give me the greatest pleasure to again meet those with whom I first started to assist in crushing rebellion, the officers and soldiers of the Second Michigan Cavalry, also the gallant officers and soldiers whom I had the honor to command up to the surrender of the rebel armies; but the war with me has not yet closed, and now prevents the gratification of this desired pleasure.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PHIL. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

The Alleged Embezzlements of Public Funds in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 2.

The United States Grand Jury found, on Saturday, a true bill against WM. B. WHITAKER, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the United States, on three several indictments, charging him under many counts, with embezzlement of public funds. Mr. WHITAKER pleaded "not guilty" on the reading of each indictment. [illegible], Judge J. S. WHITAKER, moved [illegible] be admitted to bail, and suggested that the bail already given by his client for his appearance when called for, in the sum of $25,000 might be sufficient, in the view of the Court, to secure his attendance. The District-Attorney, Mr. TORREY, objected to the amount proposed, and suggested to the Court that $100,000 would be, in view of the large sum covered by the indictments, more suitable bail under the circumstances. His Honor remarked that in cases where persons of a certain standing in society appeared in Court to answer a criminal charge, society was apt to demand more from them than from the abject poor, whose temptations were greater, and who were hardly responsible for doing wrong. He required a bond of $50,000. The District-Attorney said he would, Wednesday, ask to have the case fixed for trial. We understand that the Grand Jury have a true bill against Mr. T. P. MAY.

Report on Indian Affairs by Commissioner Taylor.

From the Winona Republican, July 3.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Col. TAYLOR, is said to be preparing a document setting forth his views of the present Indian troubles, taking the ground that the Government is in a great part, if not wholly, to blame in the matter, and that the trouble can be settled in a few days by a commission of a few honest and capable men who would give themselves earnestly to the task of peace-making. The Commissioner will submit his memorial directly to the President. The people have become so much accustomed to viewing the Indian troubles from the "civilized" or frontier stand-point, and to regarding the Indians as the only savages engaged in the predatory warfare on the plains, that it is a difficult matter to bring them to anything like a deliberate and impartial consideration of the causes which produce these oft-recurring outbreaks. When we are at open war with the Indians, more particularly, it is an impossibility to regard them in any other light than that of enemies to be got rid of in the shortest and most effectual way that civilized ingenuity can devise. And so, in pursuance of this uppermost feeling, we recently had such orders as the infamous one of Superintendent COTTRELL, of the United States Express to "Shoot red-skins at sight"—an order which was promptly and eagerly obeyed, and which is now working and will continue to work out its legitimate consequences. The order, which was ostensibly designed to afford security, proves to have the opposite effect—as any person conversant with the Indian character might have foreseen upon a moment's reflection. The Indian is entirely at home in the kind of warfare which COTTRELL's order invites. He haunts the gorges and the patches of trees and brush all along the route of travel, watching his opportunity to fire at passing coaches, or to pounce upon unprotected emigrants. If anything were required, in addition to the faithless and injudicious treatment hitherto awarded to the Indians by the Government, to make every red man an implacable foe to the whites, the order of COTTRELL supplied the deficiency. The substance of that order has already been transmitted, by "a system of savage telegraphy," to every Indian camp west of the Missouri—and that it will render the hostile tribes more hostile, and turn the friendship of others into enmity, there is no good reason to doubt.

This crime of COTTRELL is but one of many. It is one of the latest in connection with the treatment of the Indians, and therefore more conspicuous than many others of perhaps equal enormity. How to prevent the recurrence of such crimes—incentives to the continuance of frontier pillage, assassination and bloodshed—is a serious problem, and one which is worthy to engage the thoughts of our ablest statesmen and philantropists. Many propositions for the better government of the Indians have been made, but in most, if not in all of them, the essential principles of good government have been either entirely overlooked, or made subservient to some pet scheme of the proposer. The Indians can never be placated until, in its intercourse with them, the Government shall rigidly maintain honest dealing and a strict regard for the safety of human life. The Commissioner appears to have made the singular discovery, for a Government official, that these principles have not heretofore been regarded by the agents of his department. Who knows but some good may yet come out of so unpromising a Nazareth?

The Situation at Fort Phil Kearney—Difficulty in Prosecuting an Indian War.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

OMAHA, Mo., Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

I conversed to-day with a gentleman just from Fort Phil. Kearney, the station near which occurred last year that horrible massacre of an entire detachment of eighty-seven men, of which not one escaped to tell the story of the decoy and the slaughter. Since that awful event the fort has been occupied by about six hundred troops, but they have been constantly harrassed by the Sioux and Arrapahoes—two warlike tribes whose force of fighting warriors numbers three or four thousand. Fort Phil. Kearney lies in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by spurs of the Rocky Mountains. From these acclivities the savages look directly down into the fort, and note every movement of the soldiers. All Winter and Spring it has been unsafe for small detachments to venture half a mile outside the stockades. Several of the men who did venture were killed and scalped by the lurking redskins. Add to this state of affairs the fact that Fort Phil. Kearney is an utterly useless post, and the symmetries of our Indian policy have another illustration. The fort was established to protect a shorter route to Montana *via* Bridger's Pass. The Sioux and their barbarous allies object to this route. It passes through their hunting range, and if much traveled would scare off the buffalo and antelope. Their determination to close the route has been signalized by repeated massacres, and to all intents the route is severely shut at this moment. They only thing accomplished at Fort Phil. Kearney since it gained its horrible fame has been the liberal dissemination of scurvy among nine companies of troops and the addition of a few more scalps to the household ornaments of the Sioux. The hostile warriors that encompass the fort outnumber the garrison eight to one. It will require a respectable army to keep a route open through that region. Emphatically, the game is not worth the candle.

The talk about exterminating the Indians is a good deal like the early bluster about crushing the rebellion. They won't extermine worth a penny, unless we put a tremendous army of cavalry into the field—an army of, I fear to say how many thousands, having SHERMAN's example of "insanity" fresh in remembrance. You might destroy the savages with excessive kindness. You might teach them to put greens in their firewater; debilitate their constitutions with family flour, or teach them the fatal art of trying; but they are not to be readily battered into that poetical department of history where they will be known as "the lost race."

Look at one of their warriors; at his flying pony with its few slender thongs for saddle and bridle. Look at the expert rider as he dips from side to side, with the wiriest horsemanship in the world. See how he plunges over ledges where ISRAEL PUTNAM would have blanched; through crazy canyon where a chamois might be happy. The plains are his forage train and commissary department. Horse and man seem the nicest compliment of each other, living and floating on the gallop, unfettered by logistics, and the slave to no conditions. You cannot pursue and exterminate the best cavalry in the world with infantry; nor can you overcome the best cavalry by dragoons that are only tolerable. Advancing civilization, with its relentless grip of iron, garrotes the Indians, and the United States Army must take that advancing civilization for an ally, and fight a waiting battle. A general Indian war on any thing like an adequate scale will be a ruinous waste of a treasure, dismal record of fruitless suffering, a horrible story of barbarous murder and mutilation, an era of blundering and corruption such as the country has never known and never ought to know. Whatever kindness the Indians will accept from us it is our interest to proffer. Hemmed in on both sides by a vehemently active and multiplying race, his last stretches of hunting ground pierced by swiftly encroaching railroads, it is not strange that he grows restive. He must yield and die; and human nature in such a straight is apt to put its back to a wall and die hard. If we can win him from the war-path, and induce him to die out in a civilized way, a vast deal of useless murder will be avoided. But undertake to shoot him all to pieces and the West will continue to smoke with the blood of the pioneer. Diplomacy can accomplish a great deal; but war will be eye for eye, tooth for tooth.

Machine Shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Destroyed—Loss Over $50,000—No Insurance.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, July 6.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the machine shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, located on the corner of Liberty and Morris streets, in the Ninth Ward. The building was a large three-story brick, and attached to it on both streets were long one-story machine shops. The first story of the building was used as a machine shop, and was filled with valuable machinery. The second story was used for fine carpenter work, and contained a large and very valuable stock. The third story was used as a paint shop, and was filled with paints, oils, &c. It appears that a workman was engaged with a heater in burning off the old paint on a head lamp, when the intense heat from it communicated to some oil near by, which ignited. The oil in the room was soon ablaze. The building, together with everything contained therein, were totally destroyed, and at 5:30 o'clock the eastern wall fell in. One or two of the fire companies kept their streams constantly on the shops adjoining, and succeeded in saving them with but slight damage. The officers of the Railroad Company estimate the entire loss at from $50,000 to $75,000. There is no insurance whatever on the property.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

At Niagara Falls on the evening of the 4th, Mr. BENJAMIN TYRELL, sleeping car conductor on the Central Railroad, discharged a gun from the front of his residence, and the ball entered the breast of a child eleven months old, which was being held in the arms of its mother at a distance of three hundred yards or more, killing it instantly. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the mother's arm, causing a severe wound.

The Corporation of Harvard College are urged to appoint two additional resident professors for the Cambridge Divinity School. The approaching visitation of the Divinity School, on the day before Commencement, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the [illegible], and a semi-centennial discourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. GANNETT.

A Richmond paper states that the bronze statue of WASHINGTON, from a cast of HOUDON's in the Capitol, and the beautiful French cannon of bronze, two of them bearing date of 1693, which belonged to the Virginia Military Institute, and were carried away by Gen. HUNTER during the war, have been returned by direction of Gen. GRANT.

It is stated that the Vigilance Committee of Johnson County, Mo., which was organized some time ago to rid the county of lawless desperadoes, has itself become a band of outlaws, and is wreaking private vengeance and committing the very crimes it seems to punish.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Howard Mission and Home.

In consequence of the crowded condition of the building now temporarily occupied, the intense heat of the weather, and the long-continued and exhaustive labor of the missionaries and teachers, the Board of Managers of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers have decided to suspend operations until Sept. 1, to which time the children and their supervisors will enjoy a vacation.

The Board also directed Mr. VAN METER to go to Europe shortly, when he will again visit the principal prisons, workshops and reformatory schools of Great Britain, for the purpose of studying their methods of dealing with those who come under their charge. It is expected that he will sail in a few days.

Appropriate closing exercises were held yesterday afternoon, consisting of singing by the children and farewell speeches by the Superintendent, Rev. W. H. VAN METER, and others.

On Tuesday next the Mission will hold its annual picnic in the Elysian Fields from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. An unusually interesting time is expected, and all friends of the Mission are cordially invited to come and bring in a large basket full of good things; and those who cannot spend the day there are respectfully solicited to send refreshments or money to buy them.

The Mission has already secured six lots running from the New Bowery to Roosevelt-street on which to erect a new and more commodious building, with accommodations for 1,000 children. The new building is to contain a chapel 50 by 80 feet and a basement of the same size, a model hospital, a day nursery, where poor mothers can leave their babies while they go out to work, and a laundry where the poor can do their own washing. Lodgings for girls will also be provided. There will be four school-rooms, each 44 by 26 feet, dining-rooms, work-rooms, baths, &c., all on the most approved plan. The sum of $150,000 is required to pay for the ground and the building, for which subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Services at St. George's Chapel.

The afternoon services at this chapel, which is situated in Sixteenth-street, adjoining the church edifice of the same name, and which is now used for worship by Dr. TYNG's congregation until the completion of the interior of the church—which was destroyed by fire in 1865—drew an interested concourse of visitors, it being the occasion of the delivery of the maiden sermon of a young minister—a pupil of Dr. TYNG's—Rev. WM. MCVICKAR. The text chosen for the occasion was from St. John, xi., 36: "Then said the Jews, Behold how He loved him." From this the preacher sought to prove the Divinity of Christ by his love of man alone, as witnessed in his many wonderful acts of kindness, aside from the miracles produced at his hands. This field of theological lore was traversed very skillfully—the fervency of the young minister's remarks awakening a keen interest in the congregation, the least of whom could not but have felt the truth and relevancy of such pathetic speaking. The many parables of our Saviour were then severally touched upon, each augmenting and strengthening the speaker's argument. The sermon was brief, a half hour not being consumed in its delivery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful kerosene explosion occurred at the house of Mr. HENRY SWAYNE, Wilson-street, near Lee-avenue, E. D. It appears that the servant, ANNIE BRENNAN, in renewing the fire of the range, emptied upon the coals a quantity of kerosene, which instantly blazing up communicated with the fluid remaining in the can. Mr. EDWARD COFFIN and Miss MATTIE SWAYNE went to the assistance of the shrieking girl, vainly endeavoring to extinguish the flames, which so injured her that death ensued in an hour and a half. Miss SWAYNE was severely burned about the hands and face, while Mr. COFFIN will probably lose the use of his hands. The sufferers were promptly attended by Dr. NORTH.

BURGLARY.—The liquor store of MICHAEL FOSTER, corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street, was feloneously entered on the night of the 5th inst., by breaking open the rear door, and property to the value of $15 was stolen. A visit was made on the night of the 6th inst., but an alarm being raised by the inmates, the burglars made their escape.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR—Better feeling in the market, but no advance. WHEAT firm, and advanced 7c.@8c.; sales of Winter Red at $2 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 75@$1 80. CORN—Large speculative inquiry, and a large home demand, and has advanced 2c.; sales at 84½c.@87½c. for No. 1, closing steady at 85½c.@85¾c. for No. 1. OATS have advanced 3c.@3¼c., and steady; sales at 56½c.@57c. for No. 2. RYE dull and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 95c.@97c. for No. 1, and 83c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm but dull. MESS PORK $20 50@$21 for present delivery; $24 buyers' option, August. LARD nominal; sales at 11c.@11½c. SHOULDERS firm at 8c. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 189,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR in good demand, principally for the interior, Southern and Eastern trade; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50@$13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT quiet and quotations nominal. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 at 95c. and 800 bushels do. at 97½c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson River. Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—8,200 bushels Wheat, 476,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—655 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Corn, 1,198,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR unchanged; Family, $11 50@$12; Fancy, $12 50@$14. WHEAT dull; New offered freely, to arrive, at $2 25, but without buyers. CORN is in fair demand; 83c.@85c. for Prime sacked. OATS scarce; 70c.@71c. in bulk. RYE scarce; sales at $1 20. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22½c.@23c. WHISKY steady, 30c. MESS PORK buoyant; sales at $21 50@$22; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10½c. BACON—9¾c.@9⅞c. for Shoulders; 11½c. for Sides; 12½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS firm; 18c. for Sugar-cured, and 15c. for Common. LARD dull; sales at 11½c. for Prime Keg. SUGAR firm; Raw, 15¼@15¾c.; Refined, 17½c. COFFEE firm, 25c.@26c. BUTTER unchanged. CHEESE dull. LINSEED dull. EGGS dull. GOLD, 138¼.

BUFFALO, Sunday, July 7.

FLOUR—Spring in fair demand; No. 1 $11. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 at $2 10@$2 13. CORN steady; sales 100,000 bushels at 87½c. for Toledo, 88c. for No. 2 Western, 89c. for No. 1 Western. OATS—Fair inquiry; sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 65½c., to arrive. RYE nominal at $1 15. BARLEY nominal at $1 13. MESS PORK heavy at $21. LARD 12¾c. HIGHWINES unchanged. FREIGHTS—About 13c. for Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 164,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,400 bushels Flour, 1,600 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn 77,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 6.

COTTON dull and unsettled; sales 1,000 bales; Low Middling 23c.@23½c.; receipts 133 bales; exports 6,644 bales. SUGAR—Only retail trade. Fair 13¼c. The MOLASSES market is bare. FLOUR—Stock light; Single extra, $10 75@$11. CORN quiet and firmer; stock very light; Mixed, $1 12½c.; White, $1 25@$1 30. OATS are scarce at 82c.@85c. PORK firm at $23 75. BACON, 10½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. Gold, 139. Sterling Exchange, $1 49½@$1 53. Exchange on New-York, sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 6.

TOBACCO firm but unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; $1 85 for No. 1 Spring; $2 10@$2 20 for prime new and old, $2 25@$2 30 for choice. CORN firmer; 83c.@84c. OATS advancing; 71c.@74c. RYE flat; sales at 80c. PROVISIONS active; MESS PORK $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12¼; Sugar Cured Hams, 17c. BULK MEATS scarce at 8¼c. WHISKY excited—transactions private.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR dull for City Doubles, $10 50@$11 50; Country, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 at $2 30; No. 2 at $2 03; No. 3 at $1 75@$1 78. OATS firm at 58c. for No. 1; 57c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 83c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 6.

TOBACCO—Sales of 309 hhds. Leaf, from lugs to selections, at $3@$18 50. FLOUR—Superfine, $8. WHEAT—New Fancy, $2. CORN, 93c., delivered. OATS, 75c.@80c. MESS PORK, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c., packed; Clear Sides, 13c.; sugar-cured Hams, 17c. LARD, 11¾c., in tierces. WHISKY, in bond, nominal at 30c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 6.

COTTON nominal at 22c. for Middlings. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weak at 62½c. RESIN steady at $2 60@$9 50. TAR firm at $3 [illegible]. Accounts from the agricultural districts are more encouraging in regard to crops, especially on uplands.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 6.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; Amber held at $2 25, and $2 20 was offered and refused. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 67c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 6.

COTTON unchanged; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts 84 bales; exports 91 bales. CORN firm; $1 [illegible]. OATS firm at 83c.@85c. Other articles unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 6.

COTTON is quiet; sales 59 bales Low Middlings at 21c.@21½c.; receipts 111 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 6.

COTTON closed firm; sales 450 bales Low Middlings at 21½c.; receipts 39 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 6.

COTTON—The demand is very light; sales 105 bales; Middling 22c.@22½c.; receipts 8 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 6.

COTTON dull with a declining tendency; sales 51 bales; quotations nominal; receipts, 300 bales.

(Advertisement.)
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 7—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—A. Meier, F. Sontag, C. Hahn, F. Sternan, Charles Sulzer, J. Schubarth, S. Held, Anna Bohrs, Jacob Fuchs, P. Thurheimer, Anton Schleicher, Ignatz Heinzmann, W. Schulze, Carl Ritter, Moritz Oestreicher and wife, Bertha Adler, G. W. Schrapt, Babette Engel, Michael Zobelkin, Rudolph Boeckoff, M. Eichler, H. Hemken, E. Mackay, Charles Hespe and sister, Leopold Teufelsbauer, Franz Kurtzner, Elise Eibe, Caroline Rosenbaum, Fanny Merzfeld, Ludwig Bapp, Marie Waiblin, C. Claus and child, X. Keller, L. Klingelhoeffer, H. Botjer, M. Wiesner, N. Kilping, C. Budd, M. Dayle, and others in the steerage.

JULY 7—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Robt. Coltman and wife, Mary E. Coltman, Mrs. G. Cameron, Miss E. Croft, John Kean, F. Sheridan, G. G. Laster, Rev. Samuel Thompson, Miss Walker, Miss M. Phillips, Robt. Forbes, Mr. Lyman, D. McCloskey, and 260 in the steerage.

JULY 7—*In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Benhow, Mrs. Holt, Mr. Harbermer, Mr. Kute, Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Mr. Schumber, Mr. Parrott, Mr. Stanman, Mr Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Shea, and 432 in the steerage.

JULY 7—*In steamship Vera Cruz, from Havre*—Miss Louisa Bing, A. Barbier, Michael Burgun, J. Wirth, H. Schansir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 36	Sun sets.....	7 33	Moon sets...	12 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	12 29	Gov. Island.	1 18	Hell Gate...	2 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow via Moville June 22, with mdse. and 276 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Have had a dense fog the last 5 days: was detained 10 hours outside Sandy Hook. 2d inst., lat. 44 56, lon. 56 39, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen June 22, Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 610 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. 4th inst., lat. 41 46, lon. 55 40, passed bark Tria, of Sunderland, bound E.; same day, lat. 41 40, lon. 56 55, Brem. ship Ocean, bound W.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool June 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 446 passengers to E. Cunard. June, 28, lat. 51 08, lon. 20 29, passed steamship Malta, bound E.; 1st inst., lat. 48 29, lon. 41 05, Brem. bark Olbers, bound W.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 5th inst., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, signalized steamship Moneka, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Vera Cruz, (Fr.,) Heliard, Havre June 22, with mdse. and 137 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Harry Bluff, Oliver, Leghorn May 20, and Gibraltar June 4, with marble, &c., to C. B. Green. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Christianshaon (Dan.,) Froinngaard, Seville 29 ds., with cork, &c., to Andrew & Wann.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Prindcesse Alexandra, Verdon, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Carmine, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit, &c., to Floyd & Newman. June 26, lat. 40 10, lon. 57 10, passed the raft Nonpareil, hence for Europe; wind at the time N. N. E., strong.

Brig John G. Albury, of and from Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Eneas.

Brig Iris, (of Newburyport,) Bonhoff, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros. Sld. in co. with brig Dudley, for Baltimore.

Brig Eagle, (of Digby, N. S.,) Parker, Miragoane 14 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. Blenkhorn, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blenkhorn, Sierra Leone 34 ds., with palm oil, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Nellie Gay, Gay, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary E. Mam, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pineapples to F. J. Whitney. June 28, the north end of Eleuthera bearing S. E. 6 or 8 miles distant, saw schr. Annawan, of Baltimore. July 1, was boarded by a boat from whal. schr. V. Doane, Young, from Provincetown, 6 months out, with 140 bbls. oil. Capt. Young reports having been boarded June 30 from the schr. B. T. Croker, Chandler, with 65 bbls. sperm on board. July 2, spoke schr. A. Clifford, of Provincetown, with 200 bbls. whale and 65 sperm; he reported seeing the schr. A. M. Dyer in lat. 31 38, lon. 73 18; was also boarded by whal. schr. J. H. Collins, with 115 bbls. sperm and 60 sperm; the latter reported that John Atkins, mate of schr. Watchman, had his hand injured by the explosion of a shell, and died three days after its amputation.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Fernandina 6 ds., with lumber to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Etta, Russel, Brazos, Texas, 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to O. K. King & Co.

Schr. Jennie & Alice, Hobbs, Darien, Ga., for New-Haven.

Schr. Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to master. Is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Crowell, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, (of Gloucester,) Phillips, St. Martin's 11 ds., with salt to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Henry Finch, Faulkenberg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Warren, Lozier, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Julia Lynch, Adams, Havana 12 ds., with sugar.

Schr. C. Davis, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Gen. Talbot, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Rainbow, Glum, Newbern.

Schr. Memento, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Wooster, Loper, Virginia.

Schr. A. S. Kimberg, Thomas, Baltimore.

Schr. Breeze, Nelson, Baltimore.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. brigs Ernst, (Pruss.,) London; Progress, New-York; Addie McAdam, Genoa. At Quarantine, brig Cyclone, from the West Indies, with loss of Captain and steward.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—Arr. steamer Niagara, New-York; brig Rabbon, West Indies; schr. Bell, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.—In consequence of the report of yellow fever existing in some of the Texan ports, vessels from that State will be required to anchor in the Lower Quarantine for examination.
D. H. BISSELL,
Deputy Health Officer.

Spoken, &c.

Sarah Watson—schr., from Philadelphia for Galveston, 16 days out, June 29, lat. 27 57, lon. 75 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, June 22, brig Cyclone, for Philadelphia same day.

At Sierra Leone, June 2, brigs Beatrice Lent and Annie Elizabeth, for Boston soon.

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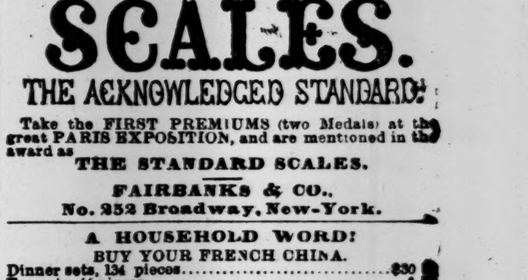
AND
SUMMER CLOTHING.
THE CHEAPEST
AND THE BEST:
DEVLIN & CO.



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Take the FIRST PREMIUMS (two Medals) at the great PARIS EXPOSITION, and are mentioned in the award as
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No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6
Dinner plates, per dozen	2
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1
Tea plates per dozen	1
French cut goblets, per dozen	2

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at
BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

SAVE MONEY.—BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 417, July 6, 1867.
8, 43, 75, 6, 23, 36, 16, 68, 10, 49, 35, 33, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 418, July 6, 1867.
24, 26, 43, 62, 65, 37, 25, 63, 14, 67, 33, 19, 73.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 341, July 6, 1867.
52, 16, 12, 9, 78, 63, 54, 40, 25, 36, 1, 72, 33.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 342, July 6, 1867.
12, 53, 64, 61, 77, 58, 45, 47, 2, 3, 24, 28, 31.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 163 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
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HORSES FOR SALE—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team: all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.